BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1823. [NUMBER 1612.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
FINANCE.

...ment Advertisement.

...ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
...T the Sub-Treasurer and
...countant General will hereafter,
... Monday at noon, receive sealed
... at the General Treasury, for
... Bengal, and accept such as may
... convenience of Government, with
...e to the highest rates, and the
... tendered.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Secretary to Govt.

...AY CASTLE,
...July 1823.

જાહેર•નામો

...વોજે•જેને•ફ્રામજીના...કુંડીઆ•જોષી
...કુંવરજી•લેવા•શામુ•મોકર•અદ•પરખો
...ીજોરી• ...ાતર•તથા•આંટેટે•જત
...નિ•શ્રી•રાજકારનો•ીજોરીમાં•આજ•૫
...કર•ગેરવારે•બપોરે•આપે•તે•લોકો•તે•
...ાપ•તથા•અવજ•...ી•કરો•તે•
...ીક•આવશે•તે•પરપે જત
...૧૬ જુલાઇ•સને

...UE TRANSLATION,
...M. SIMSON.
...Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

...કેણે પૈ... ...ાન્યા કં
ડ્યા પા ...જંત ત્યાણી કંડ્યા વ્યાપયા
મતીતાં મેઘન ઘંઘ પ્રપોજ્ય ત્રીમેજી
મત્તન પ વધ્રેઉગ્યન્મજ્ય યાંપપા
છી પન્મજ્ય ત્રીમેજંત યાપુઢેં ઘર્
ભોનપગી ઘોપ્રછગી ઘેત મ્રપેં મ્યણ
ને તેપેતીજ્ય ક્યાંત વધીમ પ્રાપ પ
કેવપ્ય ઉણીન્ન વજેજ્ય તો પાકુન્ય ણ
ચમ્રર્ચે ભોઈણ ઘેઈજ્ય તેં પ્રપોજ્ય
મઘીજ્ય મ્રવતીજ્ય તાગીપે ૧૬ મરે જી
...૬ઈ ણ્ય ૧૮૨૩ ઈજ્વી

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

Government Advertisement.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the Fees formerly collected on Boats passing Bassein, and not touching there for Commercial purposes, are to be discontinued for the future.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
G. L. PRENDERGAST,
Collector of Customs.

BOMBAY
CUSTOM HOUSE,
17th July 1823.

ફારકારી•જાહીર•ખબર

એ...જે•શ્રી•કુંવરાબાલ•ગાવરનર•ફાલ્ગુણ
નાં•કાશલનાં•કુંમથી•ખબર•આપી એ...જે•
અગાડુ•ગાલબતો•વ ફાલ્ગુનુ•બંદર•નદી•ઘરે
આથી•આવતા•જતાં•ગાલબતો•વાલા•પારો
થી (ટી) એટર્લે•દશાતુરી•તાત...તે•ઉપેથી
તોકુમ•કીધુછે *
ગાલ•લીનાકડા•પરેનડરગાટ
કલેકટર•કરાદંમનો
શ્રી•કુંબલ નીમાંડવી
•૧૭ મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૩ *

श्री
श्रद्धगी मणीरकेघरघेणे
बेजीये घनश्चघर गपरनर या
घेघरचे घ्रेण्नचे.ठ्रमसपसन केघर
घेतोंवे पुंपी गइघतें पण्यंचे घं
घन समेव्यापीम घेतां मतां गयघ
तजव्यापाखीन जेउप चेतघ्घेते तं
घडं घंण मेरे कणे
मे उमकेण ब्रिडरग्याए
यश्तघर

जीघई संडपी
ता १७ जीघई ण्न १८२३

Recorder's Court.

PLEA SIDE,

James Gathorne Remington, James Henry Crawford, Matheus Theodosius Dennis De Vitre, and Mansfield Forbes, carrying on trade and business together in Copartnership at Bombay, under the Firm of Messrs. Remington, Crawford & Company.—Complainants.

VS.

Christopher Browne Bo... ...fendant.

SHERI... ...LE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on TUESDAY next the 22d Inst. will be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay (under and by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued in the above cause at) the said Defendant's Shop in the Fort.

Sundry damaged Articles, Wooden horses Empty Chests &c.

ALSO,

On account of the Consigner, Six Copies of Peveril of the Peak.

D. SETON,
Sheriff.

BOMBAY
19th July 1823.

THE BOMBAY DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE

BEG to inform the Public, that along with a supply of Bibles and Prayer Books, and the Books and Tracts on the Society's Catalogue, they have received 50 large paper copies of the Family Bible.

This Bible is published under the direction of the Society, accompanied with notes explanatory and practical, taken principally from the most eminent writers of the Church of England together with Tables, Indexes, Maps, Plans and Engravings, prepared and arranged by Bishop Mant and Dr. D'Oyly,

The price of the Family Bible, 4to bound in three volumes Russia, gilt, is 120 Rupees, and it may be had by application to the Secretary, or at the Vestry Room of St. Thomas's Church.

In the same manner may be procured, the Committee's last Report, having the Society's Catalogue annexed to it, as well as any of the Books or Tracts in the Committee's Stores, at the prices mentioned in the printed Catalogue.

D. YOUNG,
Sec. Bombay Dist. Committee.

Bombay, 18*th July* 1823.

The Booksellers have also sent on their own account some copies of Bishop Mant's Prayer Book, Royal paper, bound in Russia extra gilt, price 50 Rupees.

This Prayer Book is accompanied with notes arranged on a plan similar to that of the Family Bible.

FOR SALE AT THE COURIER OFFICE, THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST OF HIS MAJESTY'S AND THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S TROOPS ON THE BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT, FOR April, May and June, 1823.

PRICE, THREE RUPEES.
Bombay, 19th July 1823.

FOR SALE,

A FEW COPIES OF
HORSBURGHS
DIRECTORY,
AT Rs. 100 EACH.
NAUTICAL
ALMANACKS.
FOR 1824 AND 1825,
AT RUPEES. 10 EACH.
APPLY to the PRINTER at the COURIER Press.
Bombay, ... July 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THIS DAY the 19th Instant,
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,

CIRCULAR Mirrors with Shades, Oblong do. without Shades, French Table Lamps, Branch Candlesticks, Wall Shades, Decanters &c. &c. Double Branched Wall Gerandoles, a pair of four light Chandaliers, and Sundries.

Bombay, 12th July 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On SATURDAY the 26th Instant,

AN Entire Invoice (recently imported) of French white, and other Colored Sattins, Satin Ribbons, Lace, & Ladies white Silk Stockings

Bombay, 19th July 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON MONDAY the 28th Instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
BOOKS
PART OF THE STOCK IN TRADE
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
Messrs. Lugrin and Watson
Bombay, 19th July 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY August 4th 1823.

AN Entire Invoice, of new Books, imported by a late arrival, amongst which are some *New Publications*, such as Peveril of the Peak, Travels in Ireland in 1822, History of Maria Antoinette by Malame Capon, Count des Las Casas Journal, General Gaurgaud, and Count Montholou's Campaigns of Bonaparte, and many other interesting works.

AND

Some New Music in Sheets; Books of Drawings of Views in London, Dubl... St. Helena, also Panoramas of ... small Rolls ...

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,

FOUR Fowling Pieces with Patent revolving Pan Locks, by Lacy and Whetton, so constructed that they may be fired off either in the usual way as a flint and Steel Lock, or on the Principle of Percussion.

Three double Barrels, Rs. 650 each for Cash.

One single ditto, Rs. 400 ditto.

Bombay, 12th July 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF
FRESH CARBONNEL'S
CLARET,
BY THE
H. C. S. SCALEBY CASTLE.
Bombay 19th July 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 21st Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,

SUNDRY articles of Household Furniture, Glass, Queen's, & China Ware, Wearing Apparel &c. &c. the above are Effects of an officer deceased.

At 12 o'Clock will be put up for sale a Horse with Saddle and Bridle belonging to the above deceased, & at same time will also be put up a Shigrampoe with a pair of Horses and Harness.

Bombay 18th July 182...

Edu... ...'s Sons

...
On WED...
AT ...
THE EFFEC...
MRS. SARA...
DECEA...

CONSISTING of ...
Couches, a few articles ...
and Queen's Ware, wearing ...
&c.

Bombay 18th ...

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 28th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE
CAPTAIN GEO. SANGSTER
DECEASED.

The Particulars of which will be advertised in next paper.

Bombay 18th July 1823.

J. C. GAMA.

WITH much respect begs leave to inform his friends and the Public at large, that he has received by the Ship Asia his annual supply of Medicines, Medical Drugs, Surgical Instruments &c &c. carefully selected by his Agent in London, to suit the particular wishes of his customers in this Country. Besides which he has received a Lot of superbly rich Toilet Bottles, Salt Bottles, Scent Bottles, capped with gold, and silver.

J. C. GAMA takes the present opportunity of expressing his most grateful acknowledgements for the kind support which he has hitherto experienced from those, who have been pleased to command his services and he hopes by his unremitting attention to their requisitions to merit a continuance of the same.

N. B. His business occupying much of ... time, he is obliged to solicit as a particular ... that Gentlemen at outstations will ... pany their orders for Medicines &c. ... diate reference on any ...

For Freight or Passage,

FOR

MADRAS AND CALCUTTA

THE SHIP

A S I A,

CAPTAIN WM. LANGLEY POPE.

WILL sail, on or about the 21st Instant. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BAXTER & Co. or Capt. POPE.

Bombay, 16*th July* 1823.

Passage to England.

THE TWO FAST SAILING FIRST CLASS SHIPS

ROYAL GEORGE,

CAPTAIN ELLERBY.

AND

EUPHRATES,

CAPTAIN MEADE.

HAVING elegant accommodations for Passengers, & will sail about the **Middle of August.**

For particulars apply to the respective CAPTAINS at Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and Co's. where plans of the Cabins are to be seen

Ramjee Rowjee 19*th July* 1823.

FOR PRIVATE SALE

AT NO. 3

Dady's Buildings,

A HANDSOME and Commodious Carriage (Landau) just imported from England in the Ship Charles Forbes, for a Family that does not now require it.

Price, Rupees 4,800.

Bombay, 19*th July* 1823.

TO BE SOLD,

IN the Fort of Bombay, the House now in the occupation of H. P. HADOW & J. FAWCETT, Esquires, the property of

MACKIE[illegible] M. late on the Medical Establish[illegible], Esquire, Presidency.—Application [illegible]ment of this JOHN LECK[illegible] be made to and G. C[illegible]PROULE [illegible], the constitute[illegible]tor.

[illegible]8*th* 1823.

[illegible]તાનો•શાકુંબ•મી

[illegible]•ઘર ૧ શ્રી•મુળજીના

[illegible]વડા•મીશતર•કાકો•તથા

[illegible]•રકુબ•તે•વેચવાનુબ•વારતે

[illegible]નુ•કોમેનો•મીકતર•લીકી•અથ

[illegible]પરો•તથા•મેરવીન•શાકુંબ•તે•ઘ

[illegible]નો•વ કીલબે•તે•પાશે•આવીને•પુછે *

તારીખ ૨૮ મી•મેમે•ને ૧૮૨૩

Advertisement.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the Interest of MR JOHN BINNY *Junior* in the firm of BINNY & Co, ceased on the 31st December last; and that MR. JOHN BINNY *Senior*, having returned to Madras, has been re-admitted, and resumed his place, as senior partner of that Firm., his Interest and responsibility commencing from the 1st. January last.

J. BINNY,
W. SCOTT,
W. S. BINNY,
D. LEIGHTON,

MADRAS, 1st July 1823

Seminary for Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

MR. & Mrs. HILL most respectfully beg leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and its vicinity, that they have taken charge of the School formerly conducted by the late Capt. J. F LONGLANDS, and will receive children into their School on the usual terms.

Mr. and Mrs. H. will take upon themselves to instruct Young Ladies and Gentlemen in all the various branches of an English Education, and trust that by paying the strictest attention to the Tuition, M[illegible] and health of the children that ma[illegible] committed to their charge, they will [illegible] the figure pa[illegible]

Messrs. Baxter & Company,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Customers and the Public that they have just received, per the Ship ASIA, an Extensive Assortment of the Primest Goods, which will be exposed for Sale on Monday, under the following Heads viz.

Ale (Pale) in Butts and Hhds, from Hodgson

Boots and Shoes from Hoby.

Baby and Ready made Linen, Brushes of all kinds, Japan Blacking, and American Fluid.

Confectionery from Hoffman, with Preserved Fruits, Jams, Jellies, Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, and Raspberry Vinegar.

Carpetting, Brussels and Oil, of the Newest Patterns.

Cabinet Ware, comprising highly finished Wardrobes, Solid Mahogany Telescope Dining Tables.

Cutlery, Table sets with Ivory Patent balanced handles, Razors, Scissars, Penknives, and every description of coarse Cutlery.

Earthenware. Spode and Copeland's, elegant Dresden Opaque and Fashionable Pattern, Long Dinner, Desert, Breakfast & Tea Sets.

Flannels from Wales and Lancashire.

Glass-ware, from Nash, containing superb Lustres of 8,6 and 4 Lights with Rich Engraved Shades, Vase Lamps and Wall Shades, Table and Desert Services, Hooka Bottoms Diamond Strawberry Cut.

Gun Powder from Pigou and Andrews.

Gloves of Leather, Cotton and Silk.

Horse Hair, curled for Mattrasses, Sophas, Chairs, &c

Ditto Seating, a new and admired Article for Covering Sophas, Chairs &c.

Hats and Caps, from Bicknell, Military and Staff (Trimmed to the King's Order) and Superfine Round Anglesea shape.

Ironmongery, White Brass Locks, Bolts, Buttons Handles, and Screws of all kinds

Lamps Table or Suspending on the French Principle with Hemispheres and Chimney's.

Military Equipments, containing Epaulets and Lace of Gold and Silver, Girdles for Infantry or Cavalry Officers, with Cords and Tassels, Shoulder, waist and sling Belts of Patent Black and [illegible]ther, also Patent Leather and Silk Stocks, Buck and Doe Skin Gloves &c &c.

Millinery and Haberdashery, comprising an extensive Assortment of Satins, Lutestrings, Persian and Fancy Goods, Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets trimmed to the latest Fashion with Ribbon, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs in great Variety.

Oilman's Stores, of all kinds with Anchovie Fish, and Passe Pickled Herring, Tongues, Salmon and Jews' Beef, York Hams, Stilton, Berkley, Glocester and Pine Cheese.

Patent Shot and Magazines.

Patent Medicines, including Soda and Sedleitz Powders, Peppermint and Tolu Lozenges, Steers' Opodeldoc, Magnesia Aromatic Vinegar, Eau-de-luce, Milk of Roses, &c. &c

Perfumery, from Smyth and Co. consisting of Essences and Oils for the Hair, smelling Salts and Lavender Water

Plate and Plated Ware, with Rich Embossed Silver Edges, Soup Tureens, Curry and Oblong Dishes, Tea Urns, Coffee and Tea Pots, Milk, Sugar, and Butter Basins, Tumbler Branch, Pillar and Chamber Candlesticks, with Engraved Shades, Spoons, Forks, Ladles &c.

Stationary, including Palmers Pens, Reeves Colours, Bristol Boards, Visiting, Address, and Playing Cards.

Sadlery, from Dowiddie and Edmonds. Double and Single Harness, Cavalry Hunting, Racing, and Side Saddles, Patent Spurs, and Spare Articles.

Spirits, Cognac Brandy from Martell, Schedam Hollands, Old Jamaica Rum, Shrub, &c

Wines, of Superior Flavors, viz. Claret first Growth, from Gledstanes, Port and Sherry from Harper, Madeira in Pipes and Half Pipes, from Leacock and Co, also Sercial and Malmsey.

Messrs. B. and Co. can recommend the preceding Articles with confidence, and beg to assure their friends at Outstations that every care shall be taken in the Selection of Orders transmitted to their Management.

Bombay, 18*th July* 1823

LOTTERY

OF

PRECIOUS JEWELLERY.

EDULJEE BHICAJEE begs to inform the Subscribers and the public, that the drawing of the above Lottery will take place at the Auction Room of Messrs. BAXTER & Co. on Friday the [illegible] at 12 o'clock Precisely.

[illegible]EE BHICAJEE requests the [illegible] will be [illegible]

MR. HIGGS

BEGS to inform his friends and the Public that he has just received a fresh Lot of.

ARABIAN HORSES,

From Bussorah among which there are some promising ones for the turf and also some fine strong Chargers.

Bombay 9th, July 1823.

NOTICE.

INDIVIDUALS that will Contract to serve His Majesty's 20th Regiment, with good *Bread* and *Beef*, for the term of 12 Months, commencing the 1st day of August, are requested to send in their proposals sealed and directed for the Commanding Officer, on the 28th instant at 10 o'clock.

N. B, The Proposals will be left with the Quarter Master at Colabah.

Bombay, 18*th July* 1823.

A CARD.

ROZA BARTLEY AND CO. *Bootmakers from Bengal*, respectfully inform the Gentlemen of Bombay that they have established themselves as Boot Makers, Shop No. 2, *Meadow Street* within the Fort, where they will be happy to receive such orders as Gentlemen and the Public in General may think proper to give them; and they promise to give the greatest attention and highest satisfaction to all who may be pleased to employ them, and at the shortest notice, and lowest price.

Bombay, 16*th July* 1823.

ESTATE OF

JOHN YEATES,

AUCTIONEER AND AGENT,

DECEASED.

THE Registrar on the Ecclesiastical Side of the Recorder's Court, as Executor of the late Mr JOHN YEATES, purporting to make a dividend amongst the simple contract creditors of the deceased, as soon as possible after the confirmation of the Master[illegible] obtained from the Court, requests persons having legal demands on the said Estate would send particulars of the same, made up with Interest to 31st July 1823, or see that they now appear on the books of the deceased, in the possession of the said Executor; and all persons still indebted to the said Estate are required to discharge the amount of their debts, otherwise the strongest legal measures to enforce payment will be resorted to forthwith.

R. WOODHOUSE,
Reg. and Executor.

Bombay, 18*th July* 1823.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Executors to the estate of Major General WILLIAM ATKINS being about to close their accounts, and to remit the balance to England, request that all those who may have any claims on the estate will forthwith present the same either to Captain LECHMERE RUSSELL, or to FRANCIS WARDEN Esq.

Bombay, 2*d July* 1823.

જાહેર•ફરીઅેય

મરનાર•મેજર•જનરલ•વીલીઅમ•આટ

કીનશનાં•મીલકતનાં•વકીલ•લોકો•એ•મર

નારનો•હરાળ•બંદ•કરેછે•અને•એની•બા

કી•શ્રી•વીલાએત•મોકલેછે—તે•૧૧૩•જે•

કોઇ•લોકોનો•એ•મરનારનાં•મીલકત•રૂપ

૨•દાબો•કોએતો•તે•ઘણીઓએ•કપતાંત•

લીચમોર•૨શલને•અગર•મીશતર•કરાંશીશ

વારડીન•શાકુબને•જાહેર•કરે *

તારીખ ૨ જી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૩

A CARD.

WE request our Advertising friends to send their orders for the insertion of Advertisements as early in the week as possible. We cannot insure the appearance of any Advertisement that is not sent before 12 o'clock on Friday morning.—Advertisements requiring to be translated into the country languages must be sent before Friday.

[illegible] Office, 19th

FOR SALE

[illegible]-

AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

[illegible]that

BLANK Forms of Interest Bonds, [illegible]ers of Attorney, Respondentia Bonds on Goods, Do. on Block, Policies of Insurance on Goods, Do. on Block Bills of Lading.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier,

SIR,

I am induced by the sensible obervations of [illegible] last week's correspondent Philo-Agricola, to [illegible] a few remarks, on the subject of newspaper [illegible] munications in general, as connected with [illegible] Indo—European society.

Without venturing upon the dangerous [illegible] profitable ground of reviewing and [illegible] the manners of those of our countrymen [illegible] whom, it is our fortune to be placed, [illegible] tant quarter of the world; many subjects [illegible] ral interest and importance, might [illegible] discussed; and beneficial projects suggested [illegible] the medium of a newspaper; without an [illegible] for wounding the delicacy of private [illegible] for giving political offence: and consid[illegible] superior education, of most persons who [illegible] to this country; it is on a cursory view [illegible] that so few original communications, [illegible] the columns of our hebdomadal publicati[illegible] til by very short observation, the reason [illegible] evident, in the usual neglect and indifferen[illegible] which such, as do occasionally appear, are [illegible] by the public in general. Instead of being [illegible] ed up by others, or replied to, and discus[illegible] necessary, in a candid and intelligent manner [illegible] smile of derision, or the sneer of contempt, [illegible] generally the reward of their public-spirited [illegible] thors, for the devotion of their time and in[illegible] to the public benefit or amusement. Did [illegible] mity and mutual indulgence, on the contrary [illegible] their conciliatory sway over the minds of a[illegible] papers would no doubt be amply supplied with [illegible] ginal interesting matter, to the gratification of [illegible] ry friend to improvement, and to the gradual [illegible] semination of European knowledge among the [illegible] tives of this country, by translation into their [illegible] publications.

On leaving our native land, where the Sun [illegible] learning and science, shines with meridian splen[illegible] and arriving in this, where it burns with but [illegible] taper's gleam, rendered visible only by its contrast [illegible] with the heathen darkness which surrounds it, [illegible] are naturally struck with the total absence of [illegible] common characteristic of an English [illegible] cultivation of Philosophical science [illegible] have a Literary, but why not a [illegible] gical, a Linnæan, an Agricultural [illegible] a periodical exhibition [illegible] public amateur concerts [illegible] phical subjects, and in [illegible] ing, science, and the fine [illegible] the same energy, and [illegible] portion to our numbers [illegible]

Tully [illegible]

"Hæc studia adolescentiam [illegible] lectant, secundas res orn[illegible] fugium præbent, delectant [illegible] pernoctant nobiscum, [illegible]

Is the necessity [illegible] studies, superseded [illegible]tance of a genial [illegible] where they flourish [illegible] get that it is our duty [illegible] to impart to others, who are less fortunate in their means of acquiring it, that knowledge which our own country has so liberally bestowed upon ourselves or that, it is peculiarly incumbent on us, placed as we are, in the very heart of ignorance and superstition, to endeavour as much as possible, to subvert the long dark reign of Paganism in this land, and to dispel the clouds of error which envelop it, by communicating to our heathen brethren, that knowlege, and all those arts of civilization and refinement, which we ourselves so eminently possess.

In the hope that these remarks, which are offered with the utmost diffidence, may incite others who are more capable, to pursue so fertile and interesting a subject; I will conclude with that admirable sentiment of the benevolent Persius.

"Scire tuum nihil est nisi te scire hoc sciat alter."

INGENUARUM ARTIUM AMATOR.

BOMBAY,
16*th July* 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 11*th July* 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extracts from Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 24th May 1820.

PARA. 2d We have lately approved of an arrangement framed by the Bengal Government for sending all Europeans afflicted with Insanity to this Country, upon a conviction that an early removal from a hot climate will afford the unhappy sufferers the best, perhaps the only probable chance of recovery.

3d. We desire that a similar arrangement may be made at your Presidency with the least practicable delay.

4th. As it is our intention to search out the relatives and Friends of the Patients with a view to our being relieved from at least a part of the expence of their maintenance, we desire that you will forward with every Insane Patient such particulars as you can obtain respecting his, or her Europeaa Connexions.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 3d April 1822.

135 & 6 *The claims of the widows of Major Eldridge & Lieut. Waddington to be admitted on the Fund recommended to the Court's favorable consideration. Information requested in reference to the case of Mrs Waddington whether it was the Court's intention by their orders of 15th January 1817, to preclude the residence of such Ladies in India.*

PARA. 64th. It was not our intention by our Orders of 15th January 1817, to preclude you from granting leave to Ladies situated as Mrs Waddington is to remain in India, until our pleasure should be signified on each case respectively.

65th. We authorize you to pay to Mrs. Waddington during widowhood the Pension to which [illegible] titled from Lord Clive's Fund

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Bombay Castle 14th July 1823.

In consequence of recent arrangements between His Majesty's Government and the Honourable the Court of Directors, for the payment of the Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital residing in India, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for the information of His Majesty's Forces and of all concerned, the following Extract of a General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 7th November 1821.

PARA. 6TH. In the Packet now will receive several documents, for the purpose of enabling you to authorize the discharge of the amount of pension due to the several Out-Pensioners from Chelsea Hospital, who have been permitted to reside in Bombay. First. Great care must be taken in paying these pensions, that the forms prescribed are observed; that the receipts and affidavits, properly executed, are forwarded to us, in duplicate, in order that the amount of the amount issued in India, on account, may be received by us from the Com-

ers of Chelsea Hospital.

It is our desire, that the receipts and affida- be accompanied with a list of the Pensioners, amount of payment to each, and the total ing such particulars as it may appear necessa- to state, with a view to obviate any difficulty in adjustment of the account in this country.

No. 1.

Instructions for the information and guidance of persons who may be appointed by the Honble. the East India Company, to pay the Out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital resident in India.

Lists will be furnished to the Secretary of the Hon'ble the East India Company, by the Secretary of Chelsea Hospital, of all Out-Pensioners of description of each Pensioner, together with particular of his Service will be given, as taken from his discharge, with the view to his identity when he applies for his pension.

The first payment to be made as soon as convenient after the arrival of the lists; these lists to be the guide for all future Quarterly payments, which must be made in strict conformity with the accompanying scales or Tables for the different Quarters.

When any Pensioner is to be paid for any period less than a Quarter, care must be taken to deduct five per cent. from the gross amount of his pension, as is required upon all issues of out-pension, by an act passed in the 28th year of the Reign of His Majesty George the Second.

Every Quarter's payment is to be made in advance, immediately after the commencement of each quarter, viz. on the 25th of March, the 25th of June, the 25th of September, and the 25th of December, upon the Pensioner producing an affidavit, drawn up and attested according to the form set forth in his paper of instructions, which will prove his existence and identity.

The pensioners are to sign the Receipts according to the printed Form herewith sent, which are to be properly witnessed and filled up with the rate of Pension, Regiment or Corps, amount, number of Days, and period, and with the name of the person making the payment; the receipts and affidavits to be taken in Triplicate, in order to remedy any loss by miscarriage or otherwise.

One set of [illegible] affidavits together with [illegible] to be transmitted [illegible] duplicate thereof [illegible] to be retained by the person making the payments.

Particular care must be observed in paying the Pensioners *themselves*, as no other person or persons can legally receive the same, under any pretence whatever, if the Pensioner be living.

As the Out-Pension is paid quarterly in advance, if any Pensioner dies, even on the first day of the quarter, his widow or other representative is entitled by the Rules and Regulations of Chelsea Hospital, to receive the amount of Pension for such quarter; if the widow make the application, she must produce a certificate of her marriage, also a full and sufficient certificate that the Pensioner died after the termination of the quarter for which he had received his Pension. If there be no widow, but the next of Kin applies, and the sum due be under five Pounds, an authentic certificate, that the applicant is the next of Kin, must be furnished, which document the Pension due may be issued; if the sum be five Pounds or upwards, the person so applying must produce letters of Administration, or such other document as the Laws of the Country require from representatives recovering monies demand for Pension due to deceased Pensioners. Certificates of death and the necessary documents mentioned must be annexed to the affidavits before mentioned.

It will be also necessary to report for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, the death of any Pensioner, in order that his name may be struck off the Hospital Books.

No. 2.

British Scale of the Rates of Out-Pensions PAYABLE TO THE OUT-PENSIONERS OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR THE QUARTER, TO THE 24TH MARCH.

After the Deduction of five per Cent as required by the act of 28th George the Second.

s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	90 DAYS.	£.	s.	d.
5	1	15	7½		Except leap year in which are 91 days, the same as for the Quarter ending the 24th of December.	2	9	5
5	2	15	9			2	9	9
5	3	15	10½			2	10	2
5	4	16	0	0		2	10	6
5	5	16	1	1		2	10	10
5	6	16	2	2		2	11	2
5	7	16	3	3		2	11	6
5	8	16	4	4		2	11	10
5	9	16	5	5		2	12	2
5	10	16	6	6		2	12	6
5	11	16	7	7		2	12	10
6	0	16	8	8		2	13	2
6	1	16	9	9		2	13	6
6	2	16	10	10		2	13	10
6	3	16	11	11		2	14	2
6	4	17	0	0		2	14	6
6	5	17	1	1		2	14	10
6	6	17	2	2		2	15	2
6	7	17	3	3		2	15	6
6	8	17	4	4		2	15	10
6	9	17	5	5		2	16	2
6	10	17	6	6		2	16	6
6	11	17	7	7		2	16	10
7	0	17	8	8		2	17	2
7	1	17	9	9		2	17	6
7	2	17	10	10		2	17	10
7	3	17	11	11		2	18	2
7	4	18	0	0		2	18	6
7	5	18	1	1		2	18	10
7	6	18	2	2		2	19	2
7	7	18	3	3		2	19	6
7	8	18	4	4		2	19	10
7	9	18	5	5		3	0	2
7	10	18	6	6		3	0	6
7	11	18	7	7		3	0	10
8	0	18	8	8		3	1	2
8	1	18	9	9		3	1	6
8	2	18	10	10		3	1	10
8	3	18	11	11		3	2	2
8	4	19	0	0		3	2	6
8	5	19	1	1		3	2	10
8	6	19	2	2		3	3	2
8	7	19	3	3		3	3	6
8	8	19	4	4		3	3	10
8	9	19	5	5		3	4	2
8	10	19	6	6		3	4	6
8	11	19	7	7		3	4	10
9	0	19	8	8		3	5	2
9	1	19	9	9		3	5	6

No. 3.

I (PER DIEM.) do hereby acknowledge to have received of Thomas Constantine Brookbank Esq. Agent to the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, (by the hands of) the Sum of Pounds Shillings being the full Amount of my pay as Pensioner of the said Hospital, for days, from day of both days included, 5 per Cent being deducted, pursuant to act of parliament, passed in the Twenty-eighth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Second.

£

Witness }

To give effect to the arrangements contained in the preceding documents, the following rules are established for the guidance, under this Presidency, of the officers concerned. Payments, according to the rates laid down above, will commence on the first quarter day after the Receipt of the lists from Europe, up to which date the regimental Pay and allowances received by the several Pensioners named in the lists will be continued to be passed to them.

The stipends are, in conformity with His Majesty's Regulations, to be drawn in advance quarterly, exchange being settled at Bombay Rupees 8. per £ sterling, i. e.

From the 25th June to the 24th Sept. }
From the 25th Sept. to the 24th Dec. } 2
From the 25th Dec. to the 24th March } 4
From the 25th March to the 24th June } 8

From the gross amount of each pension, a deduction of 5 per cent. is to be made in conformity with the act 28th George 2d.

The payment of these allowances is confined to Military Pay Masters, and the abstracts are to be drawn by the Kings Brigade Major for the Individuals at the Presidency, and by Station Brigade Majors for those at outstations, the whole to be adjusted by the Paymaster of His Majesty's Troops at the presidency in like manner with other payments charged to the crown.

The abstracts are to be preferred in duplicate and forwarded with the least practicable delay accompanied by receipt in duplicate of the parties to the Paymaster at the presidency who will arrange the same and transmit them to the Military Accountant as vouchers to his account current.

It will be the duty of the latter officer to prepare from these documents, a general annual statement in duplicate of the relative disbursements, and forward the same with the prescribed double set of vouchers, to the Secretary to Government in the military department, for transmission to the Honble the Court of Directors, for adjustment with His Majesty's Government.

These statements are to be farther accompanied by quarterly descriptive rols, also in duplicate, of the King's pensioners within the Presidency of Bombay, to be prepared by His Majesty's Brigade Major of Bombay agreeably to the following forms, and sent by that officer, as soon after the payments have taken place as practicable to the Military Accountant as an indispensable voucher to his annual statement.

No. 5.

ROLL of His Majesty's out-Pensioners under the Presidency of Bombay who have received their Stipends from the to the 182

Regiments.	NAMES.	Date of admission on the Pension.	Age.	Rate per day.	Total of Quarterly Payment.	REMARKS.

To enable the King's Brigade Major to keep a General Register of Chelsea Pensioners, the staff officers at outstations, who may have to draw the quarterly stipends of these people, are directed to transmit Quarterly correct Rolls, as above (No. 5), of the Pensioners so drawn for, the Brigade Major King's Troops at Bombay, carefully noting all casualties that may have occurred since the previous Quarterly payment.

The following are the lists of out pensioners of Chelsea Hospital as received from England.

The [illegible] of Thomas Valenano and [illegible] to commence from the 25th Henry [illegible] received previous to that date.

LIST OF OUT-PENSIONERS OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL RESIDENT IN INDIA.

REGIMENTS.	NAMES.	Date of admission on the Pension.	STATEMENT OF SERVICE. Age.	Sergeant Major.	Quarter Master Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Private.	India Service. East.	India Service. West.	Total Service.	Service allowed to be reckoned Pensionable.	Rate per day.	Complaint.	DESCRIPTION OF THE PENSIONER. Where Born.	Height. Feet.	Height. Inch.	Hair.	Eyes.	Complexion.	Trade or Occupation.	Residence.	REMARKS.
	Dan. O'Keefe,	25th July 1821.	37					$8\frac{3}{12}$	$7\frac{2}{12}$					right Knee,	Glinn,	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Black,	Grey,	Dark,	Clerk,	Bombay,	Pension from 25th July 1821 to 24th Sept. following 62 Days. £ 1 9 $5\frac{1}{2}$
	Jno. Buggie Col. Sr.	Ditto,	49			$12\frac{3}{12}$			23						Limerick,	5	10	Brown,	Grey,	Fresh,	Laborer,	Ditto,	7 2 4
	Elias Myers,	Ditto,	61	77th	Foot,	$3\frac{4}{12}$	$2\frac{6}{12}$	$5\frac{6}{12}$							New Strelitz, Germany,	5	4½	Brown,	Grey,	Brown,	Laborer,	Ditto,	4 10 $9\frac{1}{2}$
								$12\frac{4}{12}$	23						East Freisland								
				77th	Foot,			$10\frac{10}{12}$																
	John Stein,	Ditto,	47					$9\frac{3}{12}$	9					Worn out,	Milan,	5	4½	Black,	Hazel,	Brown,	Laborer,	Ditto,	1 9 $5\frac{1}{2}$

LIST OF OUT-PENSIONERS OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL RESIDENT IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, AND COLONIES AND GARRISONS ABROAD.

REGIMENTS.	NAMES.	Date of admission on the Pension.	STATEMENT OF SERVICE. Age.	Sergeant Major.	Quarter Master Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Private.	India Service. East.	India Service. West.	Total Service.	Service allowed to be reckoned Pensionable.	Rate per day.	Complaint.	DESCRIPTION OF THE PENSIONER. Where Born.	Height. Feet.	Height. Ins.	Hair.	Eyes.	Complexion.	Trade or Occupation.	Residence.	REMARKS.
	Thos. Vallenano, drumr.	25th Sept. 1822	38					$21\frac{11}{12}$	$18\frac{9}{12}$		$31\frac{3}{12}$ / 2	Under age	d. 4	Wounded left parietal bone,	Leghorn, Tuscany,	5	6	Black,	Brown,	Sallow,	Laborer,	Bombay,	Pension to 24th December 1822 £ 5 15 3
	Henry Harling,	Ditto,	56					$15\frac{1}{12}$	26		$29\frac{1}{12}$		9	Worn out	Bremen, Hanover,	5	8	Gray,	Hazel,	Brown,	Laborer,	Ditto,	7 11 $2\frac{1}{2}$
				77th	Foot,			$11\frac{3}{12}$																

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1823.

The temporary duty in which Captain Julius Griffiths of the Artillery was confirmed in General Order of the 16th September last, having terminated, the Governor in Council directs that he resume charge of his office of Commissary of Stores with the Poona Division of the Army.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

9th Regiment N. I.

Ensign A. T D. Fraser to be Lieutenant, vice Sangster deceased.—Date of Rank 10th July 1823.

Messrs Graham James Graham and Thomas Carden Noad, Cadets for the Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon Martin Thomas Kays M. D. and Donald Stewart, having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Licensed ship Charles Forbes on the 6th instant, and having produced the certificates and covenants of their several appointments on this Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from that date. The cadets are promoted to Ensigns; date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1823.

The Governor in Council confirms the appointment of Serjeant James Hall of His Majesty's 47th Regiment to act as Sub Conductor in the Commissariat Department from the 29th May to 8th June last, when doing duty with details of His Majesty's 47th and 67th Regiments on their march to Poonah.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

Pressure of matter prevents us from giving the whole of the orders; they will be continued next week.
ED.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications which are intended to convey hints to public authorities from those directly under them, are not fit subjects for discussion in a public paper, however moderate or inoffensive they may be.—We therefore beg "A BOMBAY SUBALTERN" to excuse the non insertion of his paper.

The letter from "S." came too late for insertion in this paper, but shall have a place in our next.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, JULY 19TH, 1823.

Our files of English Newspapers being now completed by the arrival of the Royal George and Euphrates, we are enabled to lay before our readers the Parliamentary proceedings of March, which had been passed over in our former number, by reason of the later intelligence brought by the Charles Forbes.

We not unwillingly take advantage of the short breathing time allowed before another torrent of English news is poured in upon us, to turn our attention to do[mestic] matters. The late spri[ng] attended by a[n] appear to have [been] ne beach [at] the Sea, we are informed, [has] croachment on the property situate[d] neighbourhood. The walls & railings of veral Bungalows are injured; the house formerly occupied by the late Mr. Milburn has suffered materially and a considerable part of the garden wall has been thrown down; the Mussulmans' burial ground is said to be half washed away, and the general damage amongst the Cocoanut trees, Oarts &c. is stated to be very extensive. The Monsoon as yet, however, has not been by any means unusually boisterous, and the rain has fallen in such quantity as we trust will produce a plentiful crop of grain along the coast.

Since we made a complaint, in a late number, of the great scarcity of local intelligence, a valuable correspondent at the presidency has pointed out to our attention some articles of information which we have much pleasure in giving in his own words.

"A great many improvements have been lately made (within the last few months) in the Fort and on the Esplanade, mention of which would very much interest your readers at outstations, particularly the Military portion of them.

Very few know that the Town-hall has risen above its foundation; that the Company are building an elegant Mess Room for the Regimen stationed in Fort George, and that an extensive Hospital is nearly completed inside that Fort for the sick of the regiment which may be stationed there. Nor do they in general know that a substantial range of tiled pendals or barracks have been built for the Sepoys of two Batts. on the esplanade, on the ground formerly occupied by Tents that disfigured it. That the fish market has been removed from their immediate neighbourhood, as well as the butchers' shambles, which latter are now on a building erected on pillars in the sea. Government are also for the convenience of the Sepoys repairing a large tank near the Bazar Gate, and surrounding it with flagstones for them to wash their clothes on."

We are indebted to our friends for the loan of several papers brought by the Eliza from Muscat, which arrived yesterday. They do not contain, however, any intelligence of affairs in Eastern Europe of a later date than we were before in possession of.

We some time ago received an account that the Tombs which had been raised over the remains of these respected characters---Mr. Rich and Doctor Taylor of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency at Sheraz, had been wilfully destroyed by the Persians. The Tombs appear to have been raised within a public pleasure Garden and to have been surmounted with a Dome, which may not altogether have been considered very gratifying to the Mussulman prejudices and may have led to their destruction. We cannot learn with any confidence whether the Tombs themselves have been destroyed or only the buildings

It will be remembered that Doctor Jukes who was employed on a special mission of great importance to the Court of Persia, died at Ispahan on his way to the Capital. A late letter from Persia mentions that the Tomb, which had been erected over the remains of this much esteemed Gentleman by Mr. Frazer of the Bengal Civil Service, had been also destroyed by the populace of Ispahan, and the materials stolen, and that their avarice had tempted then to open the grave, in the hopes of finding money or other valuables. As soon as this circumstance came to the knowledge of Mr. George Willock, the Resident Charge d'Affaires, he immediately wrote to the Agent at Ispahan to remove the remains of Mr. Jukes with every proper token of respect, to the Armenian Church at Julfa, which, we are happy to learn, has been strictly observed. The Armenian Priests attended on the occasion, and every ceremony observed that could be considered suitable to the rank and character of the deceased.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

The third Sessions of Oyer and Terminer &c. commenced on Monday last. After the usual preliminary forms the following Gentlemen were called upon to serve as Grand Jury men.

J. H. CRAWFORD Esq.—FOREMAN.

Mgt. T. D. DeVitre, Esq.	Crawford McLeod, Esq.
Frederick Bourchier, Esq.	James Forbes, Esq.
David Rae Newall, Esq.	David Malcolm, Esq.
Wm. Tho. Graham, Esq.	C. James Fair, Esq.
George Forbes, Esq.	John A. Forbes, Esq.
Wm. C. Bruce, Esq.	Thomas Crawford, Esq.
H. P. Hadow, Esq.	Patrick Stewart, Esq.
James Ritchie Esq.	William Mitchell, Esq.
Mansfield Forbes, Esq.	John Saunders, Esq.
John Curnin, Esq.	W. Peil, Esq.
R. K. Arbuthnot, Esq.	W. Mainwaring, Esq.

While the names were being called over, two or three of the Gentlemen, who came into the Grand Jury Box dressed in white Jackets, were politely informed by the Hon'ble the Recorder that he expected gentlemen summoned on the Grand Jury to appear [in] more respectful

The [re]

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[esently
trouble you with a [pre]sent
I must request your attention [to] nother
subject which equally falls within the line of your duties.—I mean the Gaol.

As many of the Gentlemen who are now present were Members of the last Grand Jury, they must be aware that many alterations were recommended by them, all of them in my opinion most judicious. This recommendation was immediately handed by me to the Government, in answer to which a communication has been made to the Court; that the Hon'ble the Governor in Council had ordered the improvements suggested to be carried into immediate effect.

I am happy also to inform you that another object, which tho' it formed no part of the recommendation of the last Grand Jury had yet excited its attention as well as that of myself when I visited the goal, is now likely to be effected.—You are I do not doubt aware that at present there is no classification or separation of the criminal Prisoners. Those who are committed to goal merely for safe custody till trial and whom therefore the law considers as innocent, are usually with those who have been found guilty by a verdict of a Jury and are confined there for punishment.

Again a party committed for a petty theft or any trivial offence is associated with those who have been convicted of the most heinous crimes, even murder. This was most improper, but from the want of space in the Old Gaol it was not easy to find a remedy. The Foreman of the Jury and myself paid this subject considerable attention. We examined the Goal and a plan of it but could not devise any very possible plan for remedying this abuse.—I am happy however to say that a remedy is now in the course of being applied, as the Court has received a communication from Government stating that the Hon'ble the Governor in Council had given directions for the erection of a Penitentiary, capable of containing 175 Persons. This certainly is a measure of the greatest utility, for you must be perfectly aware that in many cases of the most heinous offence imprisonment is the only punishment short of death which the Court can inflict.—I allude principally to offences committed by the European soldiery. Their transportation to New South Wales is no punishment, on the contrary the expectation of such sentence has frequently operated as a motive to the commission of crimes. It is notorious, that the hope of being sent by the Judgement of the Court to a better climate than this has actually in many cases prompted European Soldiers to commit the most dreadful crimes, and in other instances to confess crimes which they had never perpetrated. This measure of erecting a Penitentiary which can give the Court the means of consigning convicts to imprisonment & to an imprisonment which, from the regulations to be adopted, will operate as a punishment.

Gentlemen I will make a few observations also with respect to the Debtor side of the Goal. Since my arrival here I have paid this subject considerable attention, in the hopes of being able to effect a diminution in the number of prisoners confined for debt without any injury to the public. On looking to the list of debtors, I could not but be struck with some degree of astonishment at the long period which some of the Debtors tried had been imprisoned. It appears that the first Debtor on the list has been in Goal since the fourth of June in the year 1814 a period of nine years. With respect to this injustice, if it be one, the Court has no power to remedy it, but application must be made to the legislature. The only insolvent act which is extended to this settlement, is what is commonly called the Lord's act, by which Prisoners confined for debts may apply to be discharged; but on the creditors undertaking to make the debtor a certain weekly allowance, such application is to be refused and if the creditor pays such allowance, the debtor may be confined in Goal for life. I cannot but think that it would be desirable to have an insolvent act, which should in some degree limit the period of imprisonment, extended to this country. I am fully aware of the objections which exist to the insolvent laws as they are established in England and that those objections would apply even more strongly to such laws in this country. I am quite aware that the present insolvent act has been the source of the greatest possible frauds; that many persons in the expectation of being discharged, after a very short imprisonment by the operation of the insolvent act, from all personal responsibility for their debts, have without any prospect of being able to discharge them, contracted debt to a large amount; and that others who have had property sufficient to pay their debts have fraudulently assigned that Property to others and have gone to gaol for the mere purpose of obtaining a personal exemption from legal process. Of all this I am fully aware but those objections go not to the principle of the insolvent laws but to the period of imprisonment, required before a debtor can apply to be discharged. Under the present insolvent act in England a debtor may apply to be discharged after a few days or a few weeks imprisonment. Such a provision would be more unfit for this country than for England, inasmuch as there is here much less moral feeling, much less reliance to be placed upon oaths, much greater prevalence of fraud, and much more difficulty in the detection of it. Any insolvent act which should be extended to this Country would require a considerable period of imprisonment before the debtor should be entitled to his discharge, but I think some insolvent act to prevent incarceration for life, would be desirable. I make those observations for your consideration with a view to some future measure, and not for the purpose of asking you for any present decision. I will make but one more observation on this subject and that is, that the only ground on which imprisonment for debt can be justified at all, is either as a means of compelling payment where a party has property, or as a punishment for some fraud of the Debtor

His Lordship then made some remarks on the Writ of Capias, and adverting to the constitution of the Court of Requests, observed that it did not fall within the province of the Court to alter the existing regulations which were sanctioned by long usage; he was mainly anxious to see that those regulations were acted upon not, as we understood his Lordship to say, that he considered the regulations of that Court faultless, but he doubted whether any improvement could be effected, constituted as Court was.

The Grand Jury then retired.

The trials at these Sessions, although numerous, have not been such as are likely to interest many of our readers, and we have not thought it necessary to give a detailed account of any of them. The Court stands adjourned until Monday when we understand it will meet for the purpose of passing the sentences.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity, to the following tribute of esteem.

TO CAPTAIN WILLIAM MEADE,
Ship Euphrates.

DEAR SIR,

Our voyage having terminated, we beg to you our most sincere thanks for the comfor[t] security we have throughout experienced, res[pect] as well from your very liberal arrangements, as in a most essential degree from your unceasing impartial attentions to all of us.

In taking our leave, we have to assure you of best wishes, and that we shall always take a lively interest in all that concerns your future welfare and happiness.

We are
Dear Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servants,

LANCELOT DENT,
OWEN POOLE, *Lieut. 5th N. I.*
E. L. CUMBERLEGE, *Lieut 4th Lt. Dragoons*
SAMUEL LOVE, *Assist. Surgeon.*
JOHN JACKSON,
THOMAS FRASER,
GEORGE WILSON,
J. B. BELLASIS,
W. A. FALLON,
} *Cadets.*
WILLIAM CRAW,
ALEX. CRAWFORD,
JAMES MITCHELL,
JOHN COOPER,
} *Missionaries.*

Bombay, 12th July 1823.

By the Euphrates, we learn that H. M. Ship Jupiter, after remaining at Madeira thirteen days, sailed for Teneriffe where she arrived on the 7th of April and sailed again for Rio Janeiro on the 10th. Besides his own family, Lord Amherst is accompanied by Captain McMahon 16th Dragoons, Captain Cooke Royal Marines and the Hon. Captain Amherst, Aides de Camp; Dr. Abel, as physician, and Mr. Merridge as confidential Clerk.

Commercial Accounts from China, dated 25th April, and received by way of Calcutta, quote the following prices.

	T.	M.
Best Bombay Cotton,.....	10	,,
Dockras.....	8	5
Patna Opium.....	150	Drs.
Comp[ound].....		,,
Smugg[led].....		,,
Putchook[..... per pe[cul]	19[0]	,,
Olibanum.....	7	,,
Myrrh.....	28	,,
Best Sandalwood.....	14	,,
Fish maws.....	55	,,
Sharks' fins.....	22	,,
Black pepper.....	11	,,
Rattans.....	3	50
Beetlenut.....	3	,,

The Duke of Clarence has been Gazetted in succession to Earl St. Vincent as General of H. M. Royal Marine forces. General Sir George Beckwith Colonel of H. M. 8th Regt. is dead; as is also Gen. James Balfour.

Henry Shank Esq., in a letter to the Court of Proprietors dated the 17th of March, has announced his intention of offering himself as a Candidate for the Direction when duly qualified according to law. [*Bombay Gaz.*

EXCHANGE.

On London,...3 mo's...sight,...1 | 9d per Rupee..
Calcutta, 80 days.... ...105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras,.....do.....99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable, 142 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas, Nominal,
Unremittable, 121 B'y Rs. do. do.

Spanish Dolars.....per 100—218 Rs.

ARRIVALS.—Cadet Johnson, Infantry
Asst. Surgeon David Forbes,
Cadet Thomas G. Fraser, Infantry
Cadet J. B. Bellasis, Infantry
Cadet G Wilson, Infantry
Asst. Surgeon S. Love, Medical Est.
Lieutenant O. Poole, Infantry
Lieutenant R. M. Cook, Infantry
Ensign G. J. Lloyd, Infantry
Asst. Surgeon D. Stewart
Lieutenant Molesworth, A. C. G.
Ensign R. Furlong, H. M. 20th Regt.
Lieutenant G. W. Oakes, 2d | 7th Regt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Major J. Taylor, 2d | 10th Regt.
Asst. Surgeon S. Love, Med. Est.

Nautical Chronicle AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 11th Ship Royal George, (Free

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by *SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PURVOE*, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

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Subscribers at [out]stations [will] ded to them by post, on the day of pub[lication] are requested to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Trader) Captain Stephenson Ellerby, from London 8th April 1823.

12. Ship Euphrates (Free Trader) Capt. Wm. Meade, from London, Gravesend 5th March, touched at Madeira and Teneriffe,

15. Grab Ship Larkasar, Capt. John G. Frith, from Persian Gulph, Left Bussorah June 12th, Bushire June 24th, and Muscat July 7th

18. Ship Eliza Captain B. S. Woodhead from Muscat.

Passengers per Royal George.

Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Dunbabin, Mr. Morgan, Lieut. Dunbabin, Master Dunbabin, Doctor D. Forbes Messrs. Johnson, and Thompson, Cadet.

Passengers per Euphrates,

Lancelot Dent, Esq. Lieutenant O. Poole, Lieut. Cumberlege 4th Dgns, Asst. Surg. Love, Cadets. Messrs. C. Wilson, J. B. Bellasis, J. Jackson, T. Fraser. Mr. A. Fallon *Missionaries*, J. Cooper, Mrs. J. Cooper A. Crawford, Mrs. A. Crawford; W. Crow, Mrs. Crow J. Mitchell, Mrs. J. Mitchell

DEPARTURES. July 11 Ship Elizabeth, Capn. J Keys to Bengal,

12. Ship Melpomene, (Free Trader) Capt. Samuel Mowbray to London

15. H. Co, Ship Waterloo, Capn. Richard Alsager, to China,

Passenger by Elizabeth,
Mr. Skene.

Passengers by Melpomene

Lieutnt. and Adjt. Macpherson, Lieutenant Macpherson, H. M. 67 Regt. Lieuten nt C. Langworth.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 29th. Ship Investigator, Captain D. Ross, from Calcutta 2nd May, and Pilot 7th June.

Do. Ship Bombay. Captain S. Parker, from Calcutta 25th May.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.....June, 21th Ship Hydery, William Humble, Commander, from Persian Gulph 26th April, Bombay 19th May and Madras 13th June.

—H. C. Ship Hythe,—Wilson, Commander, from England 27th February.

June, 23 Ship Elizabeth, D. Robertson, from Mauritius 1st. May, and Madras 15th June.

—Ship Eleanor, T. Tabor, from Batavia 29th April, and Madras 29th June.

24. Ship Pascoa, H. Cathre, from China 30th April, and Singapore 28th May.

—Ship Anna Robertson, Wm. Clark, from South America 23rd February.

—Brig Phœnix, E. C. Smith, from Persian Gulph 7th April, and Madras 17th June.

June 19. Ship Princassan, L. Wasse, for London.

June 3. Brig Hora to James Black, to Madras.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Thomas's Church, on the 14th instant William McGinness, Sub-conductor in the Ordnance Department, to Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Hamilton Widow of the late James Hamilton, Key Serjeant of Ahmednuggur.

On the 17th Instant by the Revd. Thomas Carr, Captain J Taylor, Bengal Commissariat, to Miss [illegible] aham, daughter of Wm. Graham,

[illegible] 12th instant at [illegible]abab, [illegible]addington, of the Engi-

[illegible]h Instant Mrs. Stephen

[illegible]ant the wife of Mr. [illegible].

[illegible]out 44 miles from Ba- Lieut Thomas David [illegible] Regiment N. I., aged brother Officers.

[illegible] Henry Jeffreys, son of [illegible] months.

[illegible] Wife of E. J. Siqueira,

[illegible]wing neighbourhood [illegible]rs are now wanting!!!"

[illegible] Sarah Mundy, aged 52

[illegible]nstant, Pramjee Bhowan, [illegible]ge, a respectable Banian [illegible]artner in the House of [illegible] loss is universally, and [illegible]ly and friends, and b[illegible]s, to whom he exercised [illegible]arious acts of liberality.

[illegible]ckthall, of the 9th Regt. [illegible] 17th Inst. at 19 o'clock [illegible]fold the wife of Mr. [illegible]nance Store Departmen[illegible].

MADRAS.

[illegible]ram, on Monday, the 23rd of June [illegible]n Oliphant, Nizam's Engineers, of

[illegible]TUS.—At Cuddalore, on the 16th June, E. W. Stevenson, Esq. Master Attendant,

In Camp, near Bellary, on the 10th June, Lieutenant G. B. Wilkinson, of the 1st Battalion of Artillery.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Neemuch, on the 19th April, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain H. F. Caley, Adjutant 2nd Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Margaret Catherine Baillie.

At Banda, on the 10th of June, at the house of J. E. Wilkinson, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, by the Reverend H. L. Williams, Emily Jane, youngest daughter of the late Robert Bathurst, Esq. Senior Merchant on this establishment, to Ensign Albert Corrie, of the 1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment Native Infantry.

BIRTHS.—At Suffolk, Prince of Wales' Island, on Sunday the 20th March, the lady of the Hon'ble W. E. Phillips, Governor, &c. &c. of a son.

On the 17th May, the lady of Colin Campbell, Esq. Surgeon to the Horse Artillery, Meerut, of a son.

At Sasgar, on the 7th June, the Lady of Brevet Captain Williamson, 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1823.

On England—at 30 days' sight, 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee.

[illegible] at 90 days' sight, 1s. 8⅛d. per do. } Bengal
[illegible] at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per do.

On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 95 to 97 Sicca Rupees 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Remittable 3½ per cent. pm.
Unremittable nominal 10. to 12"

His Majesty's Ship *Jupiter* cannot be expected here before the middle or end of next month, as we understand the visit of Lord Amherst to Rio Janeiro is connected with some important Commercial negotiations which may detain His Lordship some days.

[*Mad. Cou. June 27th.*

The homeward-bound Ship *Marquis of Hastings* came in on Friday morning from Calcutta, after a passage of twenty days down the Bay. She will continue her voyage on Sunday next, and offers a favorable opportunity for the despatch of letters.

The Bark *David Malcolm* also arrived on Friday from the Northern Ports.

Passengers.—Mr. Sewell and two Children and Miss Leighton.

The Ship *Bombay* from Bombay came in yesterday.

H. M. Ship *Briton*, commanded by Sir Murray Maxwell, Bart. may soon be expected to arrive from England. She was fitting out for India with all despatch to re-inforce our Squadron.

[*Mad. Cou. July 1st.*

Our readers will recollect a plan for effecting a voyage from England to India in a most incredibly short period of time—and for this *brief trip of pleasure.*

"O'er the glad waters of the dark blue sea" we were to stand indebted to the magic influence of steam.—It becomes our duty to apologise for an omission of notice in the English Papers of a quicker *transportation* to these climes of the East.—A highly ingenious speculator of the Metropolis has it in contemplation to establish an "Air Balloon Society" which will create no small degree of competition and rivalry between the newly discovered powers of Gas and Steam.—We are not at present prepared to present our readers with a well-digested plan of this aerial invention—but we are informed that the Cuddy Table will be of sufficient magnitude to accomodate a reasonable and *steady* party—whose *soiled gravity* will tend much to the preservation of the novel conveyance.—So great a sensation has it created amongst the Commanders of the Free Traders at home that they already despair of their usual quantity of Passengers.

"Cœnum ipsum petimus stultitiâ."

[*Mad. Gaz. July 5th.*

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	3 0 per Cen
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange.....	2 8
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date,..	4 0
Ditto 2 months certain,.....	3 8

COUMSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY	CALCUTTA	SELL.
1 11a 1 11½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	2 a 2 ¼
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 93	a
	Madras ditto. 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.	a

BANK SHARES | Premium 70 to 74 per Cent.—nominal.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 26TH 1823.

BUY.	RATES OF PREMIUM.	SELL.
36 0	{Remittable Loan... ....}	38 0
15 0	{ 5 Per Ct. Loan ....}	14 0

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EXCHANGE PRICE CURRENT.

Indigo.—A few small parcels of this have been changing hands during the week, at our quotations.

Cotton.—The market has been quiet during the week, and the demand entirely confined to native purchasers, the only shipments now going on are for the China market: At Mirzapore 13th instant, new Bandah was quoted at 19 14, Jaloon at 13, and Cutchoura at 16-8 per local maund, and a very heavy stock on hand, and likely to fall. At Jeagunge 21st Instant, new Bandah was stated at 17 to 17 2, Jaloon at 15.14 to 16, and Cutchoura at 14-4 to 14-6—stock about 18,000 maunds.

Grain—Has been in active demand during the week, the finer qualities are scarce, and holders asking higher prices.

Saltpetre—Still continues on the advance, and in brisk demand.

Sugar.—New Sugars were a good deal enquired after during the week, but the purchases in it have not been very extensive,

Piece Goods.—continue dull we have no improvement to state in prices.

Metals.—Sheathing copper, light, scarce and advancing; Iron and Steel, steady at our quotations: Spelter in fair demand.

Europe Goods.—A very heavy market, it is almost impossible now to effect sales of Europe Goods privately to any extent.

Freight to London.—May be rated at £ 5-5 to £ 7 per ton.

The Court was occupied the whole of yesterday, with the Trial of Mr. Blundell, of the H. C.'s Civil Service, Joint Magistrate on the frontier of the three districts of Rajeshahye, Rungpoor, and Dinagepoor,—and two of his Native Officers charged with committing, by his orders and in his presence, an outrage of a shocking and disgraceful nature, on the body of a Native woman, named Goolab. The Trial lasted from about 10 o'clock in the morning till about 8 at night, when the Jury having retired for 20 or 25 minutes, returned a verdict of—NOT GUILTY We shall endeavour in the course of a few days to prepare some report of this case fit for the public eye; and as full as a due regard to decorum will admit.

[*Cal. Jour. June 28th.*

We are sorry to report the loss of the Danish Ship Nymphen. The Passengers and Crew saved by the Pilot Schooner Hattrass, Mr. Brane Pilot Kymer. The Nymphen hailed the Hattrass, on the morning of the 20th, while at an anchor, and stated that the Ship was sinking. Mr. Kymer instantly cut his cable, & went on board—found the Ship in great distress—assisted by Mr Volunteer Waghorn, he used every endeavour to gain on the leak, but without effect. At 5 30 P. M. the whole of the Crew, &c. were so fatigued and the water gaining on all their exertions, that he was obliged to abandon her. Mr. Kymer wished to run her on shore to the Westward, but North Wester coming on, prevented his endeavours. When he left her she had nine feet water in the hold—she was salt laden.

Passengers and Crew all saved; and most of their Clothes, amongst the former are several Ladies and Young Children. The Hattrass will bring them up to Fultah.—*John Bull.*

The Wreck of the Swallow-We learn that all hopes of recovering any thing from the wreck of the *Swallow* are at an end. The Captain, Carpenter, and a few of the hands of that unfortunate Ship, passed Fultah for Calcutta on Saturday. The rest of the Ship's company are at Mr. Hi[illegible]n's house at Fultah Farm. The poor fellows understand, have scarcely sufficient [illegible] over themselves with, having but every other article of Surely this is a case well worthy [illegible] and relief. Even a few articles of old cloathing will be useful to these poor fellows. We shall make further enquiries respecting them in course of the week, with a view of pointing out where relief may reach them.

[*Beng. Hurk. June 24, 1823.*

Lord Bishop of Calcutta.—We understand that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Right Reverend Reginald Heber, has taken his passage on the H. C. Ship *Wellington*. This Ship and the *Princess Charlotte of Wales* were appointed to be in the Downs, the 1st of May; the *Minerva* and *Thomas Grenville* on the 15th June—

[*John Bull.*

Continued Disturbances in Oude.—*From the Jam i Jehon Numa of June 25, 1823.*—A paper of intelligence from Baraitch, to the following purport, was received in the Royal Presence, viz;—In consequence of the Aumil of the Zillah having been killed, there is a great uproar in that quarter. The Ryots of the Pergunnah of Fukurpore have run away, and Raja Mandhata, with a large force, is exulting exceedingly. Meer Aadee Ulee Khann, the Chuckladar having heard of the tumult and disorder occasioned by him (the Rajah), left his encampment and fell back twelve coss. Hussun Ulee and other commandants of Battalions, and 500 Suwars of the Resaula of Mendhoo Khann, have received orders to proceed towards Baraitch.—*Cal. Jour.*

A file of the Political, Mercantile, and Literary Lima Courier to the 5th of February, contains the following intelligence. viz.

General San Martin had tendered his resignation, in doing so, he delivered the following address.—

"I have witnessed the declaration of the Independence of the States of Chili and Peru; the standard with which Pizarro enslaved the empire of the Incas, is in my possession; I have here been paid with usury for ten years of war and Revolution.

My promises to the people, amidst whom I have waged war, are fulfilled, their independence is established, and they may exercise their will in the election of their Governments.

The very presence of a fortunate Soldier, (however disinterested he may be), is considered dreadful to infant States; I must also mention that I feel no small degree of vexation at continually hearing, that it is my wish to become Sovereign.

Notwithstanding, I shall always be ready to make the last sacrifice for the liberties of the Country, but only in the capacity of a private Individual, and by no means otherwise.

As to my political conduct, beloved Countrymen, in the general discussion of events, opinions may vary; your children will, however, hereafter give utterance to the true cry.

Peruvians! I leave with you the National Representation established, if in it you deposit an eternal confidence you will sing triumphs; if not anarchy will eagerly devour your.

May prudence preside over your destinies, in order that these may heap upon you felicity, and Peace.

Signed) JOSE DE SAN MARTIN."

Private Letters mention that General San Martin had become after this address more unpopular, as it was considered very premature insinuating that he allowed his private feelings to have the ascendance over the accomplishment of his Country's welfare: he suddenly left Valparaiso, and went across the Andes with the intention, it is said, to offer his Services to the actual Government of Rio Janeiro.

Cal. Jour. June 25

Trade of the Island of Singapore—We have lately seen a letter, describing the extraordinary extent of the Trade of the Island of Singapore, during the year 1822. It appears that not less than 130 629 tons were employed in the past year in the Trade of that Island, and that the value of the Imports and Exports amounted to 8,568,172, Spanish Dollars; 1400 tons of Pepper, 13,526 Peculs of Tin, and nearly 1000 tons of Sugar were exported, while India Piece Goods, to the value of nearly half a million of Spanish Dollars, and British Piece Goods, amounting to above two lacs and a half of Spanish Dollars were imported during the same period.—

[*Beng. Hurk. June 26, 1823.*

We are happy to have it in our power to state that the Hero of Malown, having on board Mr. Crawfurd, Resident of Singapore and his suite, was spoken on the 28th May near the Rabbit and Coney, when all were well. By letters received from a passenger on board her, we have been put in possession of the subjoined facts relative to the Mission from Ava to Cochin China, of which we some time ago laid an account before our readers. We insert the words of the letter itself, and expect that we shall be able to lay some very interesting matter before the public shortly with regard to our relations. It must be remembered that previous to the Embassy having been sent from Ava, a demi-official Mission had been deputed to that place from the Governor of Saigun in Cochin China, "On the arrival of the Cochin Chinese Embassador at the Court of Ava, he was seized as an impostor, and confined in a dungeon until accounts were received from Cochin China acknowledging him to be an Envoy from the *Great King*. Upon this, he was well received, and an Embassador was sent from Ava to Cochin China, immediately after his departure for his own country. The person entrusted with the Burman Mission was the son of an Englishman born at Rangoon, called Gibson. The deputation reached Penang in the month of April last, and while *His Excellency Mr. Gibson*, was amusing himself on shore, a Siamese junk which was lying in the harbour took fire, and drifting with the tide, ran foul of and set fire to the Burman vessel, in which the presents for the Emperor of Cochin China were. The consequence was, that both vessels sunk, and every thing was lost. Mr. Gibson next day complained to the Governor of Penang, and stated that the Siamese had set fire to their own vessel purposely to put a stop to the Embassy, which it was reported was undertaken for the purpose of both nations arranging matters for an invasion of Siam. Governor Phillips supplied him with money to fit them out a second time, and having taken a passage for them on board a Portuguese ship bound for Macao, the commander of which engaged to land them at Saigun, they sailed from Penang about the beginning of May in prosecution of their voyage."

[*Ben. Hur. June 27th.*

ENGLISH NEWS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday March 19.

SPAIN AND THE BOURBONS.

The Marquis of Lansdown, referring to what Mr. Canning had admitted in the House of Commons (Tuesday's Debate) as to the nearly hopeless state of the negociations on this subject, said there could now be no reason for delaying to pro[illegible]

sent to the House the papers promised by Government, from which Parliament was to learn what had been its conduct and tone.

The Earl Liverpool said, that a delay till after the Easter recess was desirable, not for the personal convenience of Ministers, but on public grounds. He admitted that his hopes of peace between France and Spain had considerably abated, but it could not be said with truth that all hopes were yet extinguished.

Friday March 21.

SINKING FUND.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the committal of the National Debt Reduction Act. His Lordship spoke at length on the propriety of having a Sinking Fund, and making it five millions; saying he had made up his mind to this conclusion, "after the fullest consideration, and after having read every thing that had been written on the subject, both printed and in manuscript.

The Marquis of Lansdown, and Lords King & Ellenborough took the same view as Mr. Tierney had done in the other House respecting the real surplus, which they contended was not five, but only three millions; and they described the pension-annuity scheme, by which the other two millions were raised, as a miserable delusion, a "borrowing from posterity" in direct opposition to the principle of the Sinking Fund.

The Bill was committed however without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, March 7.

THE KING'S PRIVATE PROPERTY.

The House went into a Committee on the Royal Message, and Mr. Secretary PEEL obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable his Majesty and his successors to dispose of such private property as they might be possessed of on their accession to the throne. The law already enabled the King to dispose of the private property he inherited from his predecessors, but had omitted to provide for the other description of property.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. CREEVEY, after adverting to the distress of the country, and the very inefficient reduction last year of the pensions and salaries of the higher classes of public servants, moved a Resolution, (as an amendment to the motion for a Comittee of Supply) pledging the House in general terms to reduce the Estimate as near as possible to the standard of 1792, and more particularly to reduce all salaries and allowances, which were augmented on account of the alteration of the currency.—This was opposed by Lord PALMERSTON, on the ground that the House had already decided solemnly on the question of salaries. The motion was negatived; and the House forming a Committee, Lord Palmerston moved a vote of 69, 144 men for 1823, exclusive of the troops in the East Indies. The expense would be about 9,000,000l. this year, and there would be a saving, as compared with the last year, of about 18,000l. This vote was agreed to, as were a number of others for the different branches of the Army Expenditure in detail. A few remarks were made by Mr. Hume and others, but nothing of interest occured.

Monday, March 10

In a Committee on the Army Estimate of about 20,000 no opposition was made to any. Mr. Hume opposed this vote on the Irish Establishment ground, that this species of force was highly objectionable, and served more to foment than to repress insubordination. None but Orangemen, he said, were admitted into the Yeomanry corps, which were principally employed for party purposes. The Hon. Member proposed, as an Amendment, to reduce the sum by half, in order that the continuance of the Yeomanry might only be provided for six months longer, in which time he hoped the Government would have devised some species of force which would not be liable to the same objections. A desultory debate arose on this Amendment. Mr. Dawson and Mr. Goulburn insisted, that the peace of the country had been in a great measure preserved by the Yeomanry—that it was the most constitutional and economical force—and that it would be extremely dangerous to disband it. It was warmly denied too, on the ministerial side of the House, that none but Orangemen were admitted into these corps; Mr. Plunkett however confessed, that when the Catholics desired admission, the Protestants refused them. Some observations were incidentally made on Orangeism in general: Mr. Plunkett said, that the Riband societies, composed exclusively of Catholics, and using secret oaths, were the original cause of the formation of the Orange societies; but that the best way of putting down the Ribandmen would be the desertion of the Orange societies by those who were now at their head. Mr. Hume's Amendment was negatived without a division.

In a Committee upon the Assessed Taxes' Reduction Bill, Mr. Curwen made an attempt to remove the house-tax entirely upon houses of not more than 5l. a-year rent, and the window-tax upon houses not having more than six windows. These taxes, he observed, produced only 61,000l. and were extremely oppressive. The motion however was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who said no further reduction of taxes was practicable, and negatived without a division.

Tuesday, March 11.

In a Committee on the National Debt Reduction Acts, a desultory conversation arose on the subject of the Sinking Fund; and Sir Henry Parnell started a project of his for paying off the National Debt by converting the stock into Long Annuities, determinable in 45 years, the inducement to the holders being one per cent. more interest. This plan would add eight millions more to the present annual interest of the Debt, and would abolish the whole machinery of the Sinking Fund.—Mr. Ricardo approved very much of the plan, and said the Annuities might be determinable in a mush less period than 45 years.—An amendment of Mr. Hume's—that instead of fixing the Sinking Fund at five millions, it should consist of any surplus of revenue beyond expenditure, not exceeding five millions—was lost by 55 to 7.

[No House on Wednesday.]

Thursday, March 13.

GAME LAWS.

On the motion of Viscount Craubourne, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the Game Laws. A number of Members, including Mr. Secretary Peel, expressed their opinion of the demoralizing effect of the present law, and the necessity of its alteration; but it was understood that they pledged themselves to no specific amendment.

SINKING FUND.

On the Report of the National Debt Reduction Act, a conversation arose respecting the Sinking Fund. Mr. Tierney observed, that he did not consider the real surplus could fairly be called 5,000,000l. because 2,000,000l. of that sum was not surplus of income, but arose from the sale of annuities for 45 years on the pension and half pay scheme; consequently the real excess of income over expenditure was only 3,000,000l. The Chancellor of the Exchequer however contended, that if, by a financial operation, the half pay and pensions, now amounting to 4,800,000l. could be commuted into annuities for 45 years amounting to 2,800,000l. the difference of 2,000,000l. might fairly be placed to the credit of the country, and reckoned part of the surplus. Mr. Tierney also objected to the House binding itself to pay precisely 5 millions annually to the Sinking Fund, as it was possible the revenue might decrease,—and as the Minister had himself admitted the delusion of borrowing to make up a Sinking Fund. Mr. Robinson replied, that he could see no inconvenience in fixing an exact sum for the Sinking Fund, or in making up any slight temporary deficiency of revenue by Exchequer Bills, or similar expedients. An Amendment proposed by Mr. Hume in the spirit of Mr. Tierney's remark, to limit the Fund to the actual surplus, not exceeding 5 millions, was negatived by 82 to 38.

Friday, March 14.

KING'S PROPERTY—BRIGHTON PAVILION

On the committal of the King's Property Bill, Mr. G. BENNET observed, that he had some recollection of the late Lord Londonderry having, a few years ago, stated that it was the intention of his Majesty to make a present of the Pavilion at Brighton to the public, and of the Member for Knaresborough (Mr. Tierney) having said it would be a most expensive present. He wished to know whether the repairs and alterations of the Pavilion at Brighton were defrayed out of the Civil List or out of [illegible] the expence was provided [illegible]; but the Purse, defrayed out of the Civil List, they became public property, and his Majesty possessed no greater power to dispose of them than he had to sell Windsor Castle.

Mr. Secretary Peel thought the Hon. Member must labour under some great misconception as to the Palace at Brighton being made a present, to the public. Not a single word had he ever heard of such an intention either from the late Marquis of Londonderry or any any other person. The sole object of the present Bill was to give to his Majesty the same power over the private property he possessed as Prince of Wales and a subject, which, as King, he possessed over the private property that he might acquire out of the Privy Purse. It was merely to supply a *casus omissus* in the former Act. With respect to the fund out of which the residence at Brighton was paid for, he begged to state that the freehold was purchased out of private sources, and, he believed, the far greator portion of repairs also. Any other expenditure was defrayed out of the Civil List, or money not appropriated to public purposes.

Mr. G. Bennet said, if the alterations were defrayed out of the Civil List, they became public property.

Mr. Warre recollected there were considerable items of expenditure at Brighton in the Lord Chamberlain's account.

Mr. Secretary Peel observed, that the expenses of the building were met out of the Privy Purse, while the furnishing was defrayed out of the Civil List.

MUTINY BILL—ARBITRARY POWER OF THE CROWN TO DISMISS OFFICERS WITHOUT COURTS MARTIAL.

On the Committal of the Mutiny Bill,—

Colonel DAVIES called the attention of the House to the subject of the power of dismissal exercised by the Crown over officers of the Army. He had no wish to abridge any part of the Royal Prerogative which conferred any splendour or security on the Crown, but this power did neither: without being necessary to military discipline, it was often instrumental in the indulgence of caprice or worse motives. He maintained, that the Mutiny Act did in point of fact deprive the Crown of the power of arbitrary dismissal. That Act enumerated a variety of offences for which officers might be dismissed or punished by the Sovereign," upon conviction by a Court Martial;" but it said nothing about dismissal without a Court Martial, and if the Legislature had intended to allow of such a power, would [illegible] mention of it have been omitted? Again, that Act authorized his Majesty to frame Articles of War, which were to be recognized by all Courts of law. This conferred a sort of Legislative power on the Crown; and it would be a flagrant violation of the spirit of the British Constitution, if the Crown were also made sole judge. To make the same party the Legislator the judge, and the Jury, was opposed to common sense, to justice, and to the first principles of law. Blackstone said on this subject, that "the Crown had power to frame articles of War, and *to constitute Courts Martial*" for the trial of every species of offence. Tyrtler, a zealous advocate for prerogative, said that the Crown could not inflict penalties but through the medium of a Court Martial, which had the essential character of a Jury. The power of arbitrary dismissal had been exercised to a great extent. Would the House believe, that since 1795 there were 989 officers dismissed without trial? (*Hear!*) Here were nearly a thousand cases of injustice. ("*No no,*" *on the Ministerial Benches.*) Was it consistent with the character of the British law to punish any man without trial? If a man were seen to commit a murder in the open day, and a thousand witnesses beheld it, would the Gentlemen opposite order him to be hung up on the next lamp post, or to be punished by the laws alone? (*Hear, hear!*) The gallant Colonel proceeded to instance various cases of cruel and wrongful dismissal, and alluded to the treatment of Sir Robert Wilson. Was not the power of a Court Martial sufficiently summary & effectual? He did not mean to charge the officers with undue bias, but it should be recollected that they all held of the Crown, which was the prosecutor in cases of public misconduct. The accused had nothing like the protection of a Jury. The Hon. Member concluded by moving the insertion of a Clause in the Mutiny Bill," to prevent the dismissal of any Officer without a trial by Court Martial, or the punishment of any soldier or officer tried by a Court Martial with severity beyond the sentence of the Court."

Lord Palmerston said the Royal Prerogative existed, not for the personal advantage of the Sovereign, but for the benefit of the people and the protection of the Constitution. He contended, that the power of summary dismissal had belonged to the Crown from the earliest periods of our history. The declaratory Statute, passed in the reign of Charles the Second, declared that the sole and supreme government of the army was in the King, and that no vote of Parliament could take it away. The Articles of War proclaimed the power of dismissal; and how could the Mutiny Act be construed to abridge the prerogative, when it expressly confirmed the Articles of War? When the Hon. Gentleman stated that near 1000 officers had been dismissed from his Majesty's service without trial since 1795, it was necessary to observe, to obviate the inference of gross injustice, that the greater number of those officers were dismissed for being absent without leave. The power of summary dismissal was necessary to the discipline of the army and the protection of the community. I [illegible] to conceive cases in which it would be impossible to expect a just sentence by a Court Martial. Suppose the case of an officer tried for cruelty by a Court Martial composed of officers accustomed to similar acts of cruelty; or suppose any case in which there was a fellow-feeling among the officers:—would not the necessary consequence be an acquittal? If the Crown did not possess the prerogative, might not the soldier be exposed to the most tyrannical conduct? It might be said, that if the officer were guilty of any offence against the common law, cognizable by a civil tribunal, he might be tried by that tribunal. But in many cases such an object could not be effected. Would a constable, with a staff in one hande and a warrant in the other, be a match for such an officer surrounded by six or seven hundred bayonets? If the Prerogative were taken away, the people might be exposed to have thire persons assaulted, their property destroyed, and themselves compelled to submission by an insolent soldiery; and those Hon. Gents. who assumed to themselves the exclusive title of the champions of the liberty of the subject, wished to deprive the Crown of the only power by which the people could be protected against the most dangerous enemy of the Constitution.

Mr. HUTCHINSON denied, that the Prarogative in question could be of any benefit to the people. The King of France possessed no such power, and indeed very few of the sovereigns of Europe. The case of a dear and valuedfriend, Sir R. Wilson, was one of peculiar hardship and oppression. He believed, that Sir Robert would never have been dismissed, had he been tried by a Court Martial: and he believed, that had Ministers known all the facts of the case as they had since come out, that dismissal would never have taken place. (*Hear, hear!*) He trusted the period was not far distant when his Hon. Friend would be restored to that rank in the army to which he was an ornament, and the army to the benefit of the service of so brave and meritorious an officer. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Hume said the army was the army of the State, and not the army of the King, and were paid and supported solely for the protection of the State. It had been stated without contradiction, that at the Courts of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, no officers were dismissed from the army without being tried by a Court Martial. The *spirit* of the Mutiny Act certainly took away the power of arbitrary dismissal. It was urged, that it would in many cases be inconvenient to bring officers to a Court Martial; but such inconveniences as those alluded to by the Noble Lord were trivial compared to the hardship, the cruelty, of depriving men who had served their country bravely for more than 20 years, of their commissions, without allowing them an opportunity of justifying their conduct.

Mr. Wynn said, that the King possessed the full enjoyment of all his prerogatives until he was deprived of them or any of them by some specific Act or Acts of Parliament; and that it would be a waste of words to argue against the proposed Clause.

Colonel Davies said, that the Crown assumed the power of dismissing Officers without a Court Martial, because it had the power of instituting a Court Martial. That was not a good reason. The power of bringing a man to trial was very different from the power of punishing him without any trial at all.

The Clause was negatived without a division.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

A vote of 5,442,540l. for the Navy of 1823, was moved by Sir John Osborn, who observed that the Estimates were less by 219,860l. than those of 1822. though 4,000 men more were employed. Mr. Hume made an unsuccessful attempt to save 3,450l. by the abolition of the offices of Paymaster of Marines, and Paymaster of Windows' Pensions, and their clerks, and the transferring of the duties to the Treasurer of the Navy. Sir C. Clerk maintained, that the offices were efficient and that the duties could not be transferred without occasioning new appointments in the Navy Pay-office. Sir Francis Ommaney made the House laugh excessively by a ludicrous rambling speech, in which he proposed to reappoint another Lord of the Admiralty.

Monday, March 17.

SINKING FUND.

On the motion for the third reading of the National Debt Reduction Act,—

Mr. Bennet protested against the principle of appropriating money to the Sinking Fund instead of taking off taxes. The original Sinking Fund had been destroyed, and the only sound principle was to relieve the nation by the greatest possible reduction of taxes, which in the end would be the best for the public creditor. No doubt dealers in stocks liked the Sinking Fund, or anything that raised their prices: the tax eaters liked it, but to the tax payers it was highly injurious. He moved, that the Bill be read a third time this day six months.

Mr. Whitmore was friendly to the maintenance of a Sinking Fund, but thought the attempt to increase the nominal surplus from three to five millions, by adding two millions on the pension-annuity scheme, was one of the greatest juggles ever attempted to be practised on the country. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Hume undertook to shew, that since 1816 the country had sustained a serious loss by the costly and delusive operations of the Sinking Fund. In six years, from 1816 to 1821, the entire excess of revenue over expenditure was 9560,000l. which, if it had been applied in the simplest way in reducing debt, would have effected a diminution in the annual charge exceeding 500,000l. per annum: whilst, on the other hand, by the complicated system [illegible] issue Exchequer bi[lls] ferring about 120,00[0] any diminuation (a[t] tual diminution of ch[arge] of about 230,000l. [on] of annuities, & of 941,[000] cod rate of interest o[n] standing all these [sums] the debt, funded an[d] year 1821, very cons[ider] for any preceding [year] pocus" machinery of [the] try was paying 100,0[00] interest of the debt, [which] had been applied in a [way] He called on the coun[try] wasteful system.

The Chancellor of t[he] ject had been so full[y] now say very little at[all] of funded and unfund[ed] 1816, was 864,000,0[00] 1823, it was 840,000 [with] of 24,000,000l. H[is] was effected by the Sinking [Fund] knew that it was partly owing [to] The actual charge of the debt [was] duced, as well as the nominal capital; [and] now by 3,000,000l. per annum than in 1816.

Mr. Tierney reminded the House, that Mr. Hume did not contend that no reduction of the debt had taken place, but that none had been effected by the Sinking Fund; & if the clear statement of the Hon. Gentleman had failed to convince the House of the fact, he (Mr. T.) should despair of doing it. More good, he was convinced, would result to the country from the remission of taxes, than from the maintenance of a Sinking Fund; but as the feeling of the House was against him on that point he would say no more about it, but confine himself to the question of the real amount of the Sinking Fund. The surplus of income was one more than three millions; but then the Minister proposed to commute the charge for half pay and pensions, which was now 4,800,000l. and which decreased by deaths every year for fixed annuities for 45 years of 2,8000 000l. and so to add 2 millions more to the Sinking Fund to be employed in the purchase of Three per cent stock. How any one could maintain that these two millions were not borrowed, he could not understand. By passing the Bill, the House would be sanctioning two things as much opposed to each other as black was to white. The Bill declared that the principle of a Sinking Fund was to relieve posterity, imposing a burden on the existing generation; but the principle of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's plan was

the contrary; it was to relieve the pre-
ration at the expence of posterity. And
ouse was called upon to pass a Bill in-
o such monstrous incongruities. (*Hear!*)
son having claims upon his estate to the
f 2,000*l.* should burden his property
nuities for 45 years, and employ the
bus set at liberty in improving his estate,
act wisely, but if he employed the mo-
redemption of another debt, he would
g by the operation; in fact he would lose
uities and lawyers' charges. He hop-
re, that the house would confine the
und to 3 millions, and remit 2 more in

skission contended, that the Govern-
perfect right to lessen the immediate
rges by the annuities for 45 years in
he half pay and pensions, and that so
interfering with reduction of taxes, it
led the House to remit them to a consi-
extent, besides providing a Sinking Fund
mount decreed by Parliament, namely,
lions.

Ricardo wished Government to try Sir H.
's plan for changing the present perma-
nuities into annuities for a term of years.
d be tried on a scale of 50 millions, or
less. The long annuities in the market
expire in 1860, having 37 years to run.
4*l.* a year in those annuities would sell for
ars' purchase, or 76*l.* which was more than
resent price of 100*l.* Consols.

. Bennet's Amendment was negatived by
o 59.; and another Amendment, to limit
Sinking Fund to 3 millions, by almost as
e a majority.

ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.

A vote of 1,070,000*l.* was moved for the Ord-
nce by Mr. Ward, being less by 130,000*l.*
n the vote of last year. In the discussion of
details, Mr. Hume proposed several small re-
ctions, which were all negatived.

Tuesday, March 18.

SPAIN AND THE BOURBONS.

Sir James Mackintosh expressed the sincere
tification he felt at seeing the Right Hon. Se-
tary for foreign Affairs in his place; and af-
some general observations on his anxiety re-
ting the state of the negociations in regard
France and Spain, signified a wish to know
present situation of affairs.

Mr Secretrry Canning praised the forbearan-
his Hon. and Learned Friend had shewn in not
king any observations calculated to interfere
th the negociations of Government; for which
also personally thanked him. He should de-
ve the House, were he now to state that he
ng to any rational hope of averting war bet-
n France and Spain. He was bound to add,
wever, that there was no difficulty in declaring,
t there existed no specific ground which could
volve this country in war at this momen.
(*Cheers.*)

MONUMENT TO EARL ST. VINCENT.

In answer to a question from Lord Althorp,
of the Exchequer said, that Mi-
nisters would be happy to join in an Address to
his Majesty for a monument to the memory of
the late Earl St. Vincent, and he proposed to
combine with it a similar token of respect to the
brave Lord Duncan, who had been unaccountably
forgotten in the votes of Parliament.

THE KING'S LIBRARY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed
the House on the subject of the "noble and mu-
nificent gift which his Majesty had with so much
liberality presented to the nation;" and after an
eulogy on the late King and his present Majesty
in reference to this collection, he moved the
appointment of a Committee to consider the best
mode of appropriating it to the use of the public.
The Rt. Hon. Gentleman gave his opinion, that
it should be added to the British Museum; and
Sir Charles Long informed the House, that it was
his Majesty's wish that every person capable of
using it should have the freest possible access to
the library. (*Hear, hear!*) The Committe was
appointed.

REPEAL OF ASSESSED TAXES.

Mr. Maberly, in a speech of great length, in-
troduced a plan of finance as a substitute for the
Sinking Fund, the principal feature of which was
the purchase of stock by the sale of the Land
Tax, as developed and discussed on several recent
occasions. This plan included the remission of
the whole of the Window and House Taxes, the
duties on servants, horses, carriages &c. amount-
ing altogether to 3,200,000*l.* The Hon. Gentle-
man concluded by moving a series of Resolu-
tions.

Mr. Herries briefly opposed the motion, by
denying that the distress was great or general, or
that the country needed a further reduction of
taxes.

The motion was negatived by 94 to 48.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' ACT.

Mr. Peter Moore moved for the repeal of the
Insolvent Debtors' Acts, which he described as
the foundation of a system of fraud, profligacy
and perjury. He thought no man could enter-
tain a doubt of the evils of this system, when
he was aware, that five farthings in the pound
was the whole amount of dividend received from
the estates of those who had taken the benefit
of it.

Lord Althorp opposed the motion, believing the
present law to be founded on a salutary principle
although its details might be improved. He
was surprised that the Hon. Mover should have
repeated the statement of five farthings in the
pound being the whole amount of dividend receiv-
ed under the present Acts, after the contradictio
which that statement had formerly received.

Mr. Hobhouse took the same view of the
question, and particularly adverted to the bad
constitution of the Insolvent Court, the fees of
which actually swallowed up the property that
came into it. A constituent of his had received
a bill from an agent of the Court, made out
with great formality, and amounting to 42*l.* 1*s.*
10*d.* for drawing up his schedule and payment
of fees of court! The schedule alone absolutely
cost the unfortunate man 14*l.* He hoped the
Solicitor-General, when he amended the law,
would reform this defect.

The Solicitor-General was satisfied that the
evils of the Act had been very much exaggerated
His principle was this—that where a debtor had
conducted himself honestly, without incurring
claims he had no prospect of satisfying, that he
ought not to be subjected to imprisonment—all
his future property should be liable, but his
person ought to be free. (*Hear!*) Imprisonment
in this country was a punishment for crime; and
to allow imprisoment for debt was to make
the creditor an interested party, judge in his
own cause, deciding without inquiry, and puni
shing without appeal. (*Hear!*) He pledged himself,
however, to consider of the best means of check-
ing frauds, and to introduce an improved measure.
The bill of costs complained of by the Hon. Mem-
ber for Westminster did not affect the constitution
of the Court. It was merely a bill (exorbitant or
otherwise) between solicitor and client.

Mr. Hobhouse said, that it was the bill of an
attorney of the Court, to whom the forms of the
Court obliged persons to apply. The bill was made
out upon the printed regulations: and it was so
far a recognised bill, that the debtor might be
arrested at any moment for its amount.

Mr. Hume was inclined to think it would be
much better if there were no imprisoment at all
for debt. There were a class of persons most un-
justly treated—he meant the debtors to the Crown,
who might be imprisoned for life. Many had died
in confinement. The law enabled the law-officers
of the Crown to show unjust favor for political rea-
sons. While they imprisoned for life a poor wretch
owing 20*l.* such a man as Mr. Theodore Hook,
who owed 10,000*l.* was allowed to reman at large.
(*Hear!*)

The motion was withdrawn.

Wednesday, March 19.

In answer to a question from Mr. J. Smith,
respecting the establishment of a new mode of
communication with Spain, in consequence of
the difficulty of the present one through France,
—Mr. Canning said he entertained great doubts
whether a packet to Corunna would answer the
purpose, as a courier sent by him that way
had arrived 10 days later than one dispatched by
land at the same time. Some measure however
would at all events be adopted by Government
for facilitating intercourse with Spain.

SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Mr. Wilberforce presented a petition from the
Society of Friends, praying for the gradual
abolition of Slavery throughout the British Do-
minions. The Hon. Member warmly eulogized
the body of men from whom the petition proceed-
ed, who had, he observed, been also the first to
petition for the abolition of the Slave Trade. It
was an extraordinary anomaly, that
the freest nation which existed on the face of
the earth should be chargeable with the guilt and
inconsistency of allowing slavery to exist in
places under its government. He took some
shame to himself that he had not before this
attempted to put an end, not merely to the
slave trade, but to slavery itself. He knew it
was a difficult subject—he knew objections would
be made; but let not the friends of the measure
be deterred by objections and difficulties; let
them recollect, that thirty or forty years ago, when
he was advocating the abolition of the infamous trade
in slaves, an Hon. Friend said to him,—"You
can surely never hope to carry the measure." After
some further observations, the petition was brought
up and ordered to be printed.

Mr. F. Buxton gave notice, for the 22d of April
of a motion on the subject of the above petition.

ARMY ESTIMATES—IONIAN ISLANDS—GREEKS AND TURKS.

In a Committee of Supply, a vote of 603,000*l.*
was proposed for the Army Extraordinaries for
1823, Mr. Hume took occasion to advert to the
enormous cost of military establishments in the
Colonies, which instead of being a support were
a drain to the parent state. Speaking of the Ionian
Islands, he expressed his pleasure, that a more
liberal policy had been adopted towards the Greeks
in the Mediterranean, which he ascribed to the
new Secretary for Foreign Affairs.—Mr. Wilmot
said he was sure there had not been the slightest
alteration in the conduct of the public authorities
in the Ionian islands; for the strictest neutrality
between the Turks and the Greeks had been enjoin-
ed and enforced. Before the Hon. Gentleman at-
tacked the character of the Governor there, it was
his duty to point out distinct facts, which showed
that the neutrality had been violated.—Mr. Hume
replied, that he had proved his charges against the
Governor of the Ionian Islands; and, though the
majority of the House negatived his motion, that
fact proved nothing but that it was corrupt. The
Hon. Gentleman must know, as every body else
knew, that the couduct of Sir. T. Maitland had
been completely changed towards the Greeks since
he had brought forward his motion. (*Hear,
hear!*)—Various sums were voted in detail for
the Army Contingencies, but no division took
place.

Orders were transmitted on Thursday from
the Admiralty to the different public dock yards,
immediately to build 30 sail of gun-brigs, and
it is supposed they will be ready for sea in less
than three months. A powerful squadron is
also fitting for the Mediterranean.

Captain Parry's Expedition.—An account
derived from Russia, we are glad to learn, affords
a fair ground to hope for the success and safety
of the expedition under Captain Parry. The
particulars are, that several fishing vessels, be-
longing to Kamtschatchka and the Aleutian Isles,
saw our navigators of Icy Cape. The Russian
Commander, Krusenstern, states that he examin-
ed the masters of these vessels separately, and
that he is satisfied of the truth of their reports.
This is highly gratifying, and indeed glorious
news, if correct, as in that event, British enter-
prise will have effected another grand discovery,
a passage to Icy Cape from Behring's Straits.

Revolution in Havannah.—"By an arrival
at Charleston, in five days from Havannah, bring-
ing dates to the 17th of Jan. information is re-
ceived that the *city of Havannah was in a per-
fect state of Revolution.* The natives (Creoles)
have declared themselves enemies to the Euro-
peans, and it was expected the matter would soon
come to a serious end. The leaders of the first
class are all the learned young men of the city,
and of the second, all the grocers and Catalonians
Produce had fallen considerably in conse-
quence of this affair."—*New York Gazette.
Jan.* 1.

A mercantile house in Glasgow, has received
the following important letter from Havannah, da-
ted 20th December, 1822.

"In the beginning of the present month, this ci-
ty was threaten d with internal disturbances, in
consequence of the Parochial elections of repre-
sentatives to el ct *Deputados en Cortes*, in which
the military and the militia of the place took a
part, and were for several days and nights under
arms, but at last the business was terminated. I
do not conceive they would be interesting to you,
and only mention the circumstance, as you will
probably see exaggerated accounts of it in the
newspapers. So much so, perhaps, as to occa-
sion a degree of uneeainess at having any funds
in Havannah. Where the truth is, in my opinion,
there is nothing to be apprehended. The great
majority and weight of the community are decid-
edly in favour of order, and of the existing go-
vernment. Tranquillity is now completely restor-
ed, and I look on property here, in the mean
time, as perfectly safe."

Prince Hilt.—The celebrated scene, on the
opening of the legislative session, will be recol-
lected—how the King of France said that "one
hundred thousand Frenchmen, commanded by
a Prince of his family—by him whom his heart
delighted to call his son, were ready to march;"
and how, as was but too generally reported, the
Prince, on hearing these words, instantly clapped
his hand on the hilt of his sword. We shall
set this matter right as decently as we can. We
now find that it was *not* upon the hilt of his sword
that the Pince clapped his hand. But to know
where it was that he did really clap his hand, and
from what feelings he so clapped it, are matters,
the investigation of which will oblige us to go
back to an antecedent period of his Highness's
history.—It appears, then, that in the conflict
with Bonaparte on his return from the Isle of
Elba: the Prince was most adventurous and
exposing himself in a manner that exceed
lief. His Royal and legitimate person suf
consequence; but the position and nature
wounds will be best described by himself
we therefore must faithfully copy the foll
letter of his own the painful subject from the
niteur of April 8, 1815:—Letter from the Du
to the Duchess of Angouleme, dated "Pont Sai
Esprit, March 30, 1815.—J' ai été d'ici á Don-
gere sur mes chevaux, et de Dongere sur des bi-
dets de poste cela fait vingt lieues en tout: ce qui
nest pas mal: aussi, j'ai le posterieur legerement
endommagè."—Here, therefore, we have the re-
quisite clue to the very graceful, but very natu-
ral *action* of the Prince on the opening of the
two Chambers; for no sooner did the King hint
that his Highness was to be employed in the
impending war, than his sufferings in the last were
brought to his recollection, and he instantly
clapped his hand, not (as we truly stated above)
upon the hilt of his sword, but upon the wounds
or scars in the contiguous district, a little to the
rear; and that with such evident signs
of pain and terror, as would have melted the
most stony-hearted Jacobin in the assembly—if
Jacobins could have been melted by the sorrows
of Princes. This being the case, and such being
the wrong we have done his Royal Highness, we
have some theughts. by way of compensation, to
change his title from Prince Hilt to that of
Prince Posterior; in which appellation there would
not only be comprised an elegant allusion to his
wounds in the last war, but also a hint at the in-
conceivable rapidity of his preparations for
that which is at hand—*Times.*

IRISH AND SCOTCH CHURCHES.—In Scotland, the
Church consists of fifteen hundred thousand per-
sons, and the Ministers receive 206,360*l.* In
Ireland, the Church consists of four or five
hundred-thousand persons, and the Clergy re
ceive 1,300,000*l.* Are the Scotch or the Irish
Clergy more respectable? Are the Scotch or the
Irish people better taught? If the Representati-
ves of the People can look at this contrast, and
refuse to adopt the measures which a mere contem-
plation of it instantly suggests, we know not how
they can with propriety consider themselves as
the guardians of the national purse and nation-
al interests.—*Leeds Mercury.*

LADY PORTSMOUTH.—A friend of this lady has
published a long letter in the newspapers in
vindication of her character against the evidence
produced and opinions given during the late
proceedings at Freemason's hall. He describes
Lady Portsmouth as "a dignified, gentle, timid
woman—one who is universally admired and
loved for every good quality by those who are
acquainted with her—and what is still more,
who is enthusiastically doated upon by her ser-
vants."—He says that it is preposterous and ri-
diculous to suppose that so weak and gentle a
creature should "turn upon her powerful and
ferocious husband, and, by some mysterious
and super-human agency, be capable of retalia-
ting upon him the same brutal treatment to
which she herself had been subjected in secret
for many a year, without ever breathing a single
murmur at her cruel and unmerited fate."—
"So far (he asserts) from Lord Portsmouth
being horsewhipped by his present Countess, his
temper is so outrageously irascible, and his man-
ners, on the occasion of any dispute, so exces-
sively brutal, that the slightest irritation was
often a sufficient reason for his savagely striking
her and knocking her down; that the smallest
imaginary provocation would make him fero-
ciously raise his clinched hand to her head;
that her only means of saving herself from
personal violence, was to tenderly appeal for
mercy by flying into his arms; nay, that even
after all, such were his vindictiveness and habitu-
al disregard of truth, that unless she indulged
him in some capricious whim, he would delibe-
rately threaten to tell every person that it was
she herself who had used *him* ill!"—"All such
allegations (continues her Ladyship's advocate)
whether of his own or of any other person, found-
ed upon *his* testimony, will henceforwards, I
trust, meet with as little credit as the foolish
story of his importance, when it is a familiar
and authentic fact that the only practicable met-
hod of maintaining his dignity and preserving his
health, by keeping him out of houses of an impro-
per description, was to prevent him from ever
having more than a small sum of money in his
possession at a time.—Had it suited the very mys-
terious and utterly inexplicable views of the
Counsel employed to oppose the petition, all
these circumstanceces—besides a crowd of others
that have been omitted—might have been easily
brought forward. But, perhaps, the very learn-
ed gentlemen of the long robe were apprehensive
lest such damning proof of his habitial feorcity
cunning vindictive ness, and want of truth
should, in all likelihood, defeat the very pur-
pose for which they had pocketed their retaining
fee, by leading the Jury to conclude that no per-
son living, who was capable of such unmanly
brutality and despicable meanness, could possibly
be in the enjoyment of a sound mind." [Such
are some of the bold assertions and insinuations
of Lady Portsmouth's advocate. It must be ad-
mitted, that if she be an injured woman, she
is one of the most injured that ever had
wrongs to complain of, or injuries to redress.]

The late investigation into Lord Portsmouth's
soundness of mind cost seven hundred pounds
a day—in the whole about twenty thousand
pounds.—*Morning Herald.*

MADEMOISELLE MERCANDOTTI.—We collect
from a morning paper, that this attractive votary
of Terpsichore is the natural daughter of the no-
whose care and patronage has so constant-
her. She was brought from Spain to
by his lordship,
an
The
ballet
of her pre
She next ca
then as *Eliza*
not many weeks
age were made her
by a gentleman of
which she declined. Th
have alluded has never avowed himself as
father, but his watchfulness and attention
only result from paternal anxiety. He has
terly wished her to leave the stage and r
into private life, but she preferred remaining
the boards. Her pension from the theatre
800*l.* a season, and his lordship besides allow-
ed her a guinea a day, and paid for her apart-
ments, dress, and masters. Though she was
permitted to remain on the stage, the noble lord
expressed the greatest reluctance to her marry-
ing a person of the same profession. He has of-
ten told her, and declared to others; that if she
married a gentleman of good family, not con-
nected with the stage, he would immediately
present her with a fortune of fifteen thousand
pounds. Among the earliest of Mercandotti's
admirers was Mr. Hughes Ball: his assiduities
were for some time diverted away to another
quarter; but on the termination of that affair, he
again was seen the most constant, and perhaps
the most favoured of her admirers. His affers, it
is said, were in proportion to his fortune and ack-
nowledged gallantry; 2,000*l.* a year was tempo-
tation which few in Mercandotti's situation could
withstand, but her heart was pure, and that offer
was rejected. Various other proposals of a si-
milar nature were made and successively reject-
ed, until at last, as we are told, her youthful &
enamoured Cræsus tendered his heart and his
princely fortune. These were immediately accept-
ed, & in the early part of last week various con-
sultations were held in the Court of Hymen, ge-
nerally called Doctors'-commons, as to the prac-
ticability of a private marriage, or if a special li-

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cence could be procured. To the latter there were many demurs, as the exigency of the case could not be deemed sufficient to require it, but with regard to the former, an advice was given which appears to have been followed. On Saturday week, arrangements were made, & a *carriage* and four horses were in waiting as we are informed, near Leicester-square. The gentleman was seen last at White's in St. James's street, at 11 on that night. He was balloted for and admitted to the club on that day, and he then made his first appearance. A short time after, it is supposed that he and his fair partner, and her mother, stepped into his carriage and drove off—whither they have gone, or where they now are, is a matter of which the town is still totally ignorant."

EXETER, March 20.

John Bolt was charged with having shot Jane Justling, with the intent to murder her or do her bodily harm.

The prosecutrix, a girl apparently about twenty years of age, was then carried into Court, and placed in the box in a most pitiable condition. Her face was tied up. She could not hold the testament in her right hand to receive the oath, & it was administered to her in her left. She answered in a feeble tone the questions put by her counsel. In December, she said, she was the nursery maid to Mr. Arundel, of Sefton-park. John Bolt was groom. He often expressed attachment to her. In October last he broke his arm, and he had a callous formed on his arm near where it had been broken. Witness was instructed by the housekeeper to rub this callous twice a day, and she did so for nearly two months and in consequence of her attention, he expressed his attachment; but his expressions at that time were not very particular. He offered her a gown and a cloak, which she refused; but she did accept a pocket-handkerchief, a knife, and a comb. He said he should never be able to make her satisfaction for the trouble he had given her. He was not very frequent in his expressions of regard to her, but her answers were always—"No." She remembered nothing particular in the beginning of December; but on Sunday, the 22d, she saw him in the kitchen. He asked her if she was going to church, she told him she did not know. At this time some of the other servants had gone to church. He said, "It's time to go, if you are going." She said, "I wish you to go along;" and upon that he went out of the kitchen, and she went & got herself ready. She afterwards went out for the purpose of going to church. She overtook him at no great distance from the church, when she asked him what business he had to wait for her? He repeatedly offered his arm, which she refused to take. He then seized her, and said he would not let her go, until she had given him her word. She used all her strength to get away, and she did get away. She then found she was too late for church, and she ran from him for the purpose of going back; but remembering the river was near, she returned by the same path she came. He pursued her, and in their way he importuned her. She remembered the threat. He had said if she did not have him, she should have no one else; upon which she said, "Why, what will you do to prevent it? Will you kill me?" He [illegible] "We will then both die, together," [illegible] place about five months before. He [illegible] he had a loaded pi[illegible] go in his [illegible] kitchen [illegible] ing to her. [illegible] her, and she [illegible] The prisoner [illegible] ere was a chest of [illegible] f the room, so that [illegible] o pass between the foo[illegible] the bed [illegible] drawers. On her coming [illegible] he said, "Jane, I want to speak to you." [illegible] pon this Hoare went out of the room, leaving [illegible] e door partly open. Witness said, "What [illegible] o you want of me, John?" He said, "Will [illegible] you give your consent to have me?" She said, "No." He said he would wait five years or ten years, if she would have him. She replied, "No, John, never, unless my mind changes." In the mean time witness heard Grace Crabbe call her, and she attempted to go out, but she could not. She said, "John, do let me go!" He said, she should never then have given him encouragement. She replied, that she never had. She told him that she had no objection to live with him as a fellow-servant, if he was content with that. He said, "Then you won't consent?" She said, "No, John, I can't." He then said again, "You won't?" She made the same reply, when he said, "Then if you won't, I'll shoot you;" and as she was running away he took a pistol from the foot of the bed, which he presented at her. She recollected nothing more.

John Hoare corroborated the above evidence. After he had left the room, he heard Jane say "John, let me go!" As witness was stepping back to his room, he heard her call out, "Hoare!" three times rapidly, as if in great distress. Witness stepped back rapidly; and as he pushed open the door, he heard a shriek, and at the moment he entered a pistol went off, and the room was filled with smoke. When he entered, the room witness exclaimed, "Villain (or rogue), you have killed the girl!" He said, "I have done it; and now I hope to see the last of her." Witness, as soon as the smoke cleared up, found her lying down on the floor. The right side of her face was nearly shot off; her eye was nearly shot out; and two fingers of her left hand were nearly shot off. Witness thought she was dying.

Grace Crabbe, the housemaid.—Witness ran up stairs after the pistol was fired, and found Jane supported by the prisoner and Betsy the kitchen-maid; her face on the right side was nearly shot off. He said "Let her alone—let her die." When Betsy asked for a chair, he said as they were doing this, "Get me another pistol, that I may see the end of her." He said he wished he could hear her last groan. He appeared to take it all very coolly.

The prisoner put in a long defence, in which he stated, that when his love had ripened for the prosecutrix, he often declared his passion to her, but she neither expressly refused nor rejected him; that he continued in this miserable state until the Sunday, when, on her return from church, he gave her a kiss as she entered the house, saying, "This is the last time I shall ever have this happiness, for I cannot remain in this miserable state." He had entertained the notion of putting a period to his existence, and called her up stairs, that he might by that act convince her how truly he loved her. In the delirium of the moment, as he was bringing the pistol round upon his own person, he unfortunately let it off, in a situation to lodge the contents in her face instead of his own head. He did not know what he might have said after the act, but he denied any intention of injuring her; but he promised, if his life should be spared, to make every reparation by his future life, for the fatal resolution to destroy himself, and the accident which had brought him to his present awful situation.

The learned JUDGE gave it as his opinion, from the circumstances stated, that had death ensued from the act of the prisoner, in point of law he would have been guilty of murder. The question, however, which remained to try was, whether the prisoner had shot at the unfortunate girl with intent to murder her, or whether he had attempted to commit suicide? In considering this question, they would doubtless weigh his subsequent declarations, and see whether from them, or from any other part of the evidence, they could collect any thing that could raise reasonable doubts that it was the intention of the prisoner to murder the unfortunate object of his passion.

The Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict—*Guilty of shooting at her with intent to murder her.*

The prisoner, during the examination of the unfortunate girl, scarcely kept his eyes from her a moment, was extremely agitated, and shed tears; but he betrayed no emotion on hearing the verdict. He was led away, & we understand that sentence will not be passed upon him until the termination of the assizes.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—Charles Herdsfield, the officer attached to this Justice-room, had been [illegible] upon the look-out ever since Tuesday last, for a young [illegible] of very respectable connexions, named [illegible] *rd Chessell Buckler*, an apprentice with [illegible] s. Longman, Hurst, and Co. the booksellers in Paternoster-row, who had absconded [illegible] onsequence of having been detected in defrauding his masters to a very extensive amount: and at length succeeded in apprehending him on Saturday morning. The only clue afforded to the officer, was a card which had been in the young man's possession, with the name of "Miss Wright" upon it, but without any address. Herdsfield, however traced out the lady's lodgings, in Grafton-street East, paid a visit there early in the morning before she or her *inamorato* were up, and, in spite of all devices and obstructions searched the house, and discovered Buckler, with nothing on but his shirt, concealed between a feather bed and a mattress, in one of the garrets, and brought him in custody to this office.

The particular department of the business in which the prisoner was engaged was that of collecting the different works from the publishers. It is the custom of the trade, for publishers to pay ready money for periodical works, and to take credit from each other for what are termed stock-books; but when such books are out of print, and not to be had at the publishers, they also, if procured elsewhere, are paid for in ready money; and the prisoner was charged with having, for the last 15 months, been in the almost daily habit of obtaining the stockbooks he was ordered to collect from the different publishers on credit, and charging in his cash account as having paid ready money for the same.

On the first view this would seem a system of depredation easily and quickly to be detected. The prisoner, however, knew that from his respectability, and the credit he stood in with the firm, he was not likely to be suspected by the clerk who checked his cash account, of charging for what he had not paid; and it was not the duty of the other clerk, whose department it was to examine that the books charged for had been received, to inquire whether or not they had been procured upon credit; and thus the prisoner had been defrauding the firm pretty securely of from 30l. to 40l. a month ever since December, 1821.

Evidence of one day's transaction of this kind was deemed sufficient for the purpose of committal, and Mr. Green, a clerk in Messrs. Longman and Co.'s house, proved that the prisoner had obtained, on the 9th of January last, from Messrs. Simpkin and Marshal, Stationers'-[illegible], upon credit, various works to the amount of very nearly 5l., for which he had charged in his cashbook as having paid ready money, and had, in consequence, received the same amount from the firm.

The prisoner, who is a youth of gay appearance about 18 or 19 years of age, declined saying anything in his defence, and was accordingly committed, but at the same time informed by the magistrate, Mr. Alderman Cox, that the offence was bailable, and that the amount required would be, himself in 1,000l., and two sureties in 500l. each; and that 24 hours' notice of his intention to put in bail must be given to Messrs. Longman and Co.'s solicitor.

BOW-STREET.

GUTHERON *v.* OLIVER.—This was a proceeding under a warrant for an alleged breach of the peace. Mr. Oliver, a remarkably sedate and elderly gentleman, in a nice brown bob-wing and spectacles, having actually clambered in at the bedchamber window of Madame Gutheron, and —tried to truss the said Madame, much in the same manner as Molly Cooky trusses a duck. Any body would suppose now, that when a gentleman, bob wigged or not, gets in at a lady's bedroom window, he must of course be instigated by love or gallantry or something of that sort; but here there was no such matter; and we therefore hope no *comical* construction will be put upon Mr. Oliver's adventure —he having been moved there to by far different motives. The facts were simply these: Mr.— Oliver, as aforesaid, is a sedate elderly personage, remarkably solemn and *precise* in his manner. He has a wife about his own age, and they keep a lodging-house in Southampton-place, New-road. Madame Gutheron is the wife of a gentleman, who is at present making the grand tour, as tutor to a young man of fortune. She herself remains at home educating her two children and giving lessons in the modern languages in private families.

About nine days ago she unfortunately hired apartments in the house of Mr. Oliver—we say unfortunately, because, though Mr. Oliver agreed to take the rent quarterly, she had scarcely been three days in the house before he insisted upon having his rent weekly; and as this did not suit Madame Gutheron, he resolved to "have her out." He had taken it into his head, it seems, that Madame Gutheron was guilty of the sin of being poor. It was true her person was interesting her manners were amiable & genteel, & she seemed to have some repectable acquaintances; but then, the dence of it was, she had two children, and one of them was sick; and she herself was a lone woman, as it were—at least he had no *proof* that she had a husband abroad; and if she had no husband, how could she pay her rent; or admitting she had a husband, then she was not a *femme sole*; & if not a *femme sole* she was not *sue*-able at law. All these considerations made Mr. Oliver miserable; and he caused his wife to give Madame notice that she must either quit his apartments or pay the rent weekly. Madame remonstrated: but she might as well have tried to move the great brazen fellow in the Park as Mr. Oliver, and so she promised to leave as soon as she could find other apartments. She accordingly looked out, but Mr. Oliver could brook no delay, and in a day or two afterwards insisted that she should turn out *instanter*—threatening, unless his orders were obeyed, he should put them in force by ejecting her *vi et armis*. Madame could not believe that he would proceed to such an extremity; but, nevertheless, she kept the door of her drawing-room locked by way of precaution. Her precaution was useless, however, for on Thursday morning, as she was quietly taking breakfast in her drawing room, she saw Mr. Oliver's bob-wig pop up before her bed-room window, and, in the next moment, up went the sash, and he himself stood before her with his bob-wig standing on end upon his head—"his soul in arms and eager for the fray!" First he took off his spectacles, wiped them; slipped them into their silver-mounted shagreen case, and slided them into his breeches-pocket. This was a sort of clearing decks for action. Then he seized the chair on which she sat, and shouting "Turn out, Madam!" he snatched it from under her; but, luckily, she did not fall. He next came behind her, seized her by the elbows, put his knees against the lower part of her back, and, having by these means forced her to assume a painfully upright position, he continued so to hold her—he himself standing upon one leg—whilst she and the children cried "Murder!" with all their might. Their cries attracted a crowd about the door, who, having knocked repeatedly without obtaining admission, and the cries of "Murder!" still continuing, the door was burst in, and Mr. Oliver was seen still holding the lady by her elbows, and, with one knee placed against her back, hopping after her on his other leg as she struggled round the room, still screaming "Murder!" The spectators, astonished at this comi-tragic exhibition, cried shame upon Mr. Oliver; but Mr. Oliver, relinquishing the lady and adjusting his brown bob-wig exclaimed "What the plague d' ye all want?—She's a swindler, and I'll have her out!" He then hitched up his waistband, and made at her again; but the spectators interfered, and the affray ended in some of them fetching her friends, who took her and her children away in a hackney coach. This statement was confirmed by several respectable persons, and the Magistrate called upon Mr. Oliver for his defence. Mr. Oliver, drawing from his pocket a closely-written sheet of foolscap, requested permission to read it. The Magistrate assented. His defence contained nothing but a history of his fears on account of his rent, mingled with many improbable assertions regarding the character of [illegible] Gutheron; and it ended in a ck owled[illegible] having got in at the window, but de[illegible] violence of the assault. The Magis[illegible] him his conduct had been very u ju[illegible] and, unless he could prevail upon Mada[illegible] theron to forgive him, he must find sur[illegible] his appearance at the Sessions. Madame[illegible] ron declared her intention of prosecu[illegible] Mr. Oliver was under the necessity of [illegible] the required sureties.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.—On Tuesda[illegible] troop of young actors and actresse[illegible] entire audience of a private Theatre, w[illegible] before the Bench—having been appr[illegible] a house in Upper Ogle-street, Mary[illegible] These students in the histrionic art a[illegible] dents in various other arts; such as c[illegible] coopery, costermongery, smithography, [illegible] chery, &c. None of them are more [illegible] years old—their theatre a cellar; their [illegible] about twenty old men and women, with [illegible] in their arms; their wardrobe and *properti*[illegible] hard worn, foxy, scratch wigs; three pape[illegible] pointed black caps; one flat-topped re[illegible] ditto, surmounted by a piece of feather; one[illegible] red slashed flannel jacket, trimmed with [illegible] fringe to correspond; one rusty fuzee, [illegible] half stock and no lock; three wooden s[illegible] two daggers of lath, and one axe, all p[illegible] blue to look like steel; one white linen na[illegible] splashed with red-ochre for blood; one [illegible] and white worsted sash; one box of pu[illegible] resin for lightning; one baker's tin for thu[illegible] one canister of horse-beans for rain; an[illegible] pair of cast-iron spectacles without glasses. [illegible] whole of these properties were displayed on [illegible] floor of the office; the actors and actre[illegible] placed at the bar, and the audience in fron[illegible] it. It appeared that the performance of [illegible] evening was the *Village Lawyer—Sheepf*[illegible] by Master Thomas Compton Wheateu, a [illegible] painter's apprentice; and *Scout*, by Master J[illegible] Collins, an infant blacksmith; and *Mrs. Sc*[illegible] by Mrs Hannah Maria Hutchinson, a stay [illegible] corset stopper ess. The officers made their *ent*[illegible] at the conclusion of the first act, and both [illegible] and audience surrendered without a murm[illegible] There was no proof that money was taken at [illegible] doors for the admission of any person; but [illegible] officers stated that they had heard that the m[illegible] geress of the concern turned it to account by se[illegible] apples at four-pence a piece among the audi[illegible] —"Oh! shocking! shocking!" exclaimed a fat [illegible] gy woman in a whity-brown whittle, among [illegible] crowd, "how *can* you tell such abominable stori[illegible] —"And pray who are you, Ma'am?" asked [illegible] Magistrate; and the fat woman coming forw[illegible] from the rest, said, "I am Mrs. Perry, what k[illegible] the house, your Worship." She then voluntee[illegible] to tell his worship all about it. The theatre, [illegible] said, was her cellar, and had been a blacksm[illegible] shop. The young people of the neighbourh[illegible] not liking to play about the streets, had clu[illegible] together to allow her two shillings a-week for [illegible] use of this vacant shop, and they had converte[illegible] into a playhouse. In this scheme the were e[illegible] couraged by their parents and friends, who [illegible] thought it much better for them than to be roa[illegible] ing about the streets or frequenting public-house[illegible] and so it had turned out, for ever[illegible] taken to this amusement they had bee[illegible] lads; the audience was composed entir[illegible] own friends and acquaintances; and man[illegible] evening had been spent in consequence—[illegible] gistrates dismissed the prisoners with an a[illegible] to amuse themselves in future at their [illegible] sides instead of assembling publicly for [illegible] which almost invariably ended in idlen[illegible] bondising, and every species of immorality.

Whimsical Circumstance.—Love, it is sai[illegible] at locksmiths, a fact which is exemplifie[illegible] the history of rustic lovers, who where [illegible] not lift the latch for fear of awakening t[illegible] deman, not unfrequently contrive to pop[illegible] let heads and drag their brawny shoulde[illegible] wonderfully small holes and winnocks. [illegible] h is the vertical mode of visiting the lasse[illegible] no means uncommon in country houses. th[illegible] endicular is rather new. A deed of this de[illegible] was attempted at Whithorn, on Tuesday l[illegible] inst.) the hero being a seafaring youth, of [illegible] e of Palmer, and the heroine, a servant to [illegible] table innkeeper. The former it appears, had [illegible] ak-ing rather free with a can of grog and [illegible] iring, perhaps, of finding any other mode of m[illegible] ss he mounted to the top of a two story house and then endeavoured to pounce upon his sweetheart, by towing himself, sweeplike, down the chimney. This, it must be confessed, was rather a hazardous experiment, and so our hero felt: for when a[illegible] ut midships, as a sailor would say, he fairly [illegible] anded amidst stone, lime, smoke, and soot, nor [illegible] ould all his efforts ever again disentangle his ca[illegible] e. For more than two hours he tugged and pulled, [illegible] ratched and scrambled, being of course averse to [illegible] ose himself to the ridicule of the whole town. [illegible] length, however, the love of life triumphed over [illegible] he sense of shame, and roaring out as loud as dust [illegible] d smoke would let him, he craved the forgiven[illegible] and besought the good offices of the inmates [illegible] w. At first his words sounded like a voice fr[illegible] grave, and terrified every one within the rang[illegible] its wailings. In a few minutes the family w[illegible] l assembled: some feared it was a thief and other fa[illegible] it was a ghost—one cried "Jamie lead the [illegible]" and another whispered, "O Jenny bring t[illegible] ible." At last a colley dog set as dead at the [illegible] in "the lum," as ever pointer did at a partr[illegible]; and after this discovery the family sallied forth [illegible] d alarmed the neighbours. A council was next held on the subject, at which some talked of lighting a strong fire to force the intruder upwards like other climbing boys, but the majority agreed on the more humane experiment of mounting to the top of the house, and pulling the man out with ropes. This they found to be no easy task, but at last the culprit was uncased, with legs as black and blue as the element he had passed through. When interrogated as to how he got into such a scrape, he coolly replied, "he had taken the wrong pork, an answer which was deemed so unsatisfactory, that our hero was committed for one day to the jail of Whithorn.—*Dumfries Courier.*